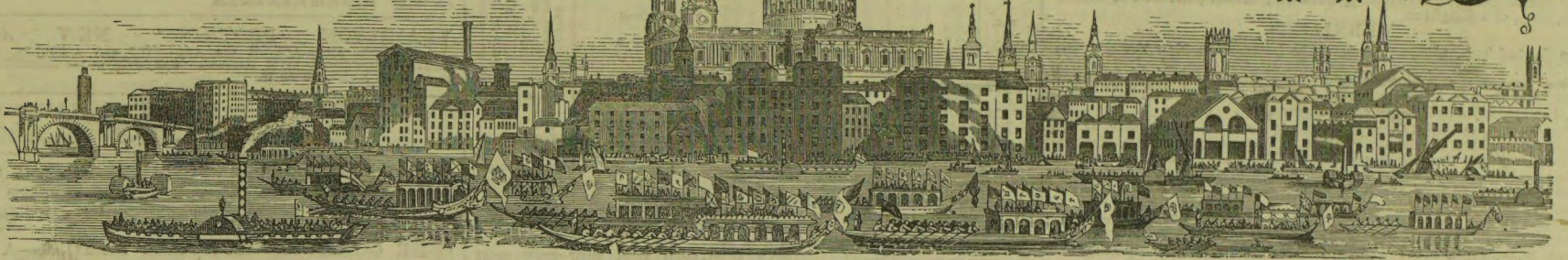


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1817.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1874.

WITH (SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT (By Post, 6d.



A FASHIONABLE CHARITY BAZAAR.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at Chiselmhurst Rectory, the wife of A. Harford Pearson, Esq., of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Stafford, Lady Sidgreaves, the wife of the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at Dudley House, Park-lane, the Countess of Dudley, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Magdeburg, Germany, Harriet, the wife of Carl J. Koch, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at the Church of the Incarnation, New York, by the Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D.D., assisted by the Rev. W. J. Seabury, Charles, son of the Hon. Thomas Dickson Archibald, senator of the Dominion of Canada, to Edith Jessie, daughter of E. M. Archibald, Esq., C.B., her Majesty's Consul-General at New York.

On April 11, at Christ Church, Biscullah, Bombay, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A., John Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, Madras, eldest son of the Rev. William Hanna Bradshaw, M.A., Rector of Kilskeery, Enniskillen, Ireland, to Tomasina Mary, youngest child of James Benison, Esq., J.P., D.L., Slieve Russell, Ballyconnell, in the county of Cavan.

On the 11th inst., at Crosshill, Renfrewshire, by the Rev. W. F. Stevenson, Rutherglen, assisted by the Rev. D. McCordale, Queen's Park, Ebenezer Duncan, M.D., C.M., F.F.P.S., Glasgow, to Isabella Wark, only daughter of Surgeon-Major J. Pinkerton, M.D., H.M. Indian Army, Bombay.

On the 10th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. J. Milner, late Vicar of Lindfield, J. Ward, son of the late Henry Jubber, Esq., of Percy Cross House, Fulham, to Emily, only daughter of the late Gibbs F. Bent, Esq., of Oat Hall, Sussex, and granddaughter of the late John Bent, Esq., J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Sussex.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at her residence, Somerset Lodge, Wimbledon Park, the Hon. Lucinda, Baroness Dimsdale, relict of the Hon. Thomas Robert, fourth Baron Dimsdale, of Camfield Place, Herts, aged 78.

On May 17, at San Marco Vecchio, near Florence, Countess Anne di San Giorgio, second daughter of the fifth Earl of Oxford.

On the 14th inst., at the residence of his eldest son, Blackheath, Sir Charles Fox, C.E., aged 64 years.

On the 5th inst., George Coryndon Begbie, of 3, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, and 6, Mecklenburg-square, W.C., aged 74. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 10th inst., Sophia, the beloved wife of Thomas G. Cook, High-cross-street, Leicester, in the 64th year of her age.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.**

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 27.

SUNDAY, JUNE 21.

Third Sunday after Trinity. Longest day.

Moon's first quarter, 8.1 p.m.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary C. A. Row; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., the Lord Bishop of Manchester (for Congress of Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals).

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Barry, Canon of Worcester; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Derry.

St. James's, noon, the Rev. Canon Henry M. Birch.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson; 3 p.m., the Rev. Henry Wace (seventh Boyle Lecture).

Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Pouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, JUNE 22.

State apartments, Windsor Castle, closed.

Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. H. Howorth on the Bigines of the Manchus; papers by Dr. S. W. Bushell and Captain E. Morkler).

Royal Geographical Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.; dinner, 6 p.m.

Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, jubilee meeting, Royal Albert Hall, 1.30 p.m.

Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. J. K. Laughton on the Scientific Study of Naval History; and Admiral Paynter on a New Adaptation of Screw Propulsion).

TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

Musical Union, 3.30 p.m.

Windsor Races, Curragh June Meeting, Newcastle Summer Meeting.

Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, congress at Society of Arts, 10 a.m.

Palestine Exploration Fund, annual meeting (Royal Institution), 3 p.m.

Royal Counties Agricultural Society, meeting at Reading.

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. Dunn on Ethnical Psychology; Mr. Rooke Pennington on Cremation in Derbyshire; Miss A. W. Buckland on Mythological Birds).

British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Lower Clapton, anniversary of the asylum, 4 p.m.

St. John's Hospital, Leicester-square, dinner, Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m.

Infant Nursery for Seamen's Children, to be opened by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh (announced).

Corinthian Yacht Club, matches.

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Norwood, public meeting and concert at the Mansion House, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.

Nativity of St. John the Baptist. Midsummer Day.

Royal Botanic Society, exhibition, 2 p.m.

Royal Mersey Yacht Club, matches.

Royal Thames Yacht Club, match—the Nore to Dover.

Society of Arts, anniversary, 4 p.m.

City Orthopaedic Hospital, Hatton-garden, anniversary dinner.

Geological Society, 8 p.m.

Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. S. Vaux, the secretary, on the Commerce of Ancient Rome with the East).

Election of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, anniversary and elections, Willis's Rooms, 11 a.m.

Royal Horticultural Society, dinner in the conservatory, 7 p.m.

Poplar Hospital for Accidents, annual festival, Cannon-street Hotel, 6 p.m.

Concert and Fête (under the Patronage of the Princess of Wales) for the French Orphanage, Crèche, and Schools, at the French Embassy, State ball at Buckingham Palace.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25.

Cheshunt College, 105th anniversary: Divine service, 11 a.m.; collation, 1.30 p.m. (the Dean of Westminster in the chair).

Meeting to form a national association to provide trained nurses for the sick poor, Willis's, 2 p.m.

Infant Orphan Asylum, Wandstead, anniversary, at the asylum, 2 p.m. (Lord Carlisle in the chair).

Royal Society Club, anniversary, 6.30 p.m.

Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 3 p.m., conversation at South Kensington Museum.

Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target.

Prince of Wales's Yacht Club, cutter match.

Earlwood Asylum for Idiots, summer fête.

British Home for Incurables, Clapham, garden party, afternoon.

Trained Nurses' Annuity Fund, meeting at Grosvenor House, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

Cambridge Easter Term ends.

National Society, anniversary, Willis's Rooms, 2 p.m. (the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair).

Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m.

Royal Botanic Society, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley's lecture).

Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m., election of officers.

Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Colonel Sir Frederic Goldsmid on certain Roads between Turkestan and India, independent of the Oxus).

Royal London Yacht Club, cutter match.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

Physical Society, 3 p.m.

Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.

Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club, yacht matches.

Dinner at the Trinity House, the Prince of Wales to be present.

Home for Little Boys, Farmingham, summer fête.

United Hospitals Athletic Club, Little-bridge.

Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution, general court, 11.30 p.m.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—The Second Grand OPERA CONCERT, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), at Three o'clock, supported by all the Artists of Her Majesty's Opera.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—Mr. SIMS REEVES'S BENEFIT CONCERT is now definitely fixed for MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 23. The programme includes Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Miss Helen d'Alton, and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington; Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley. Solo Violin, Madame Norman-Léon; Solo Pianoforte, Mr. Willem Coenen. Conductors, Mr. Blumenthal, Mr. Sidney Rees, and Mr. Hutton. Organist, Dr. Stainer. The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society. Conductor, Mr. Barbry. Tickets, 8s., 5s., 7s. 6d. (5000 admissions at 1s.) at Novello's, 1, B. New-street, and 35, Poultry; the usual Agents, and at the Royal Albert Hall. Ticket already purchased for June 1 will be available.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. MILDRED'S WELL, A DAY IN TOWN, and HE'S COMING! Every Evening, Tuesday and Saturday, at Eight; Morning Representations every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circuit.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 23' 6" N.; Long. 0° 13' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Miles.	In.
	Barom. at 3 p.m.	Thermom. at 5 a.m.	Thermom. at 1 p.m.	Thermom. at 5 p.m.	Thermom. at 9 p.m.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Direction.	Force.			
June 10	30.168	59.7	49.8	71.8	54.3	69.3	54.3	SW. W. NW.	184	184	0.00	0.00
11	30.120	58.7	45.0	63.4	44.1	73.3	44.1	WSW. NW.	355	355	0.00	0.00
12	30.349	51.7	34.8	56.6	45.9	60.0	45.9	NNE. NE.	259	259	0.00	0.00
13	30.356	49.1	33.7	59.6	43.9	59.0	43.9	NNE.	312	312	0.00	0.00
14	30.388	50.7	37.5	63.8	41.3	60.8	41.3	NE NNE.	303	303	0.00	0.00
15	30.455	53.2	40.5	65.4	43.9	63.9	43.9	NNE.	363	363	0.08	0.08
16	30.137	52.0	45.5	80.1	48.7	61.7	48.7	NNE.	415	415	0.09	0.09

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.126	30.190	30.344	30.374	30.367	30.501	30.252
Temperature of Air	66.6	61.6	54.6	53.7	54.4	57.1	51.3
Temperature of Evaporation	59.7	51.8	46.0	44.5	46.6	50.4	50.2
Direction of Wind	WNW.	WSW.	NNE.	NNE.	NE.	NNE.	NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 27.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a
6 42 17 5	7 31 7 57	8 27 8 55	9 25 9 53	10 23 10 51	11 21 11 50	12 19 12 48

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY-LANE.—Mdlle.

Titens; M. Achard.—THIS EVENING (SATURDAY, JUNE 20, LA FAVORITA—Fernando, Signor Achard; Alfonso XI., Signor de Reschi; Baldassare, Signor Giulio Perikis; Gasparo, Signor Rinaldini; Inez, Mdlle. Risarelli; and Leonora, Mdlle. Titens. The incidental Divergence will be supported by Mdlle. Blanche Riccio, Mdlle. Gedda, and the Corps de Ballet.

Next week there will be five performances—viz., Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Madame Christine Nilsson.—Fourth time of "Il Talismano."—MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 22, for the fourth time, the new Grand Opera, in three acts, founded on Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel, entitled IL TALISMANO. The music by M. W. Balfe. The libretto by Mr. A. Mathison. The new scenery by Mr. William Beverly. The mise-en-scène by Mr. Edward Stirling. Sir Kenneth, Signor Campanini; Richard Cœur de Lion, Signor Rosa; Nectaneus, Signor Catalani; L'Emiro, Signor Campobello; Il Ré di Francia, Signor Costa; Il Duca d'Austria, Signor Casaboni; Il Barone de Vaux, Signor Rinaldini; Bercenaria, Mdlle. Maria Rose; and Edith Plantagenet, Madame Christine Nilsson. Nobles, ladies of the Court, soldiers, archers, pages, Saracens, &c.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, Madame Christine Nilsson as Lucia di Lammermoor.

Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; the Opera to commence at 8.30. Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 7s. and 5s.; and Amphitheatre, 2s. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Bailey, at the Box-Office, under the Portico of the Theatre, which is open daily from Ten to Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Nights of

THE OVERLAND ROUTE and of Mr. Buckle us Mr. Lovibond.—ON MONDAY, JUNE 23, will be produced a new and original Comedy, in three acts, entitled A MADCAP PRINCE. Box-Office open from Ten till Five.

LYCEUM.—EUGENE ARAM.—Mr. HENRY IRVING.

Last Twelve Nights of the Season.—Every Evening, at Eight, the Poetic Drama, EUGENE ARAM.—Mr. Henry Irving, Messrs J. Carter, E. F. Edgar, Chapman; and Miss Isabel Bateman. At 7.20, THE DUMB BELLE.—Messrs. Conway, Carter, Beveridge, and Miss St. Ange. At 10.30, A REGULAR FIX.—Mr. John Clayton. Special Notice.—The Season will positively terminate on Saturday, July 4, on which occasion there will be a Morning and Evening Performance, with great and combined attractions, the particulars of which will be duly announced, being for the benefit of Mr. H. L. Bateman, Sole Lessee and Manager. Box-Office open Ten till Five.

LYCEUM.—BENEFIT OF Mr. HENRY IRVING.

MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 23.—At 7.20, THE DUMB BELLE. At Eight, EUGENE ARAM.—Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Isabel Bateman. Conclude with RAISING THE WIND.—Jeremy Diddler, Mr. Henry Irving; Messrs. John Clayton, Gaston Murray, F. W. Irish, and Miss Virginia Francis.

MDLLE. AGAR.—Will appear shortly, Mdlle. Agar, of

the Comédie Française, with a company of artists of the Comédie Française and theatre of the Odéon, from Paris. Monsieur MARX, Manager. Productions of the French classical repertory—Cornelle, Racine, Molière, &c.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

Spiers and Pond, Sole Proprietors.—Every Evening, at 8, AN AMERICAN LADY, Original Comedy, by Henry J. Byron; at 9.30, the Musical Farce of THE BONNIE FISHERY. No fees for Booking. Box-Office open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

EAST LYNNE.—Miss Ada Ward.—Every Evening at 7.15. On MONDAY, JUNE 23, for a limited number of nights, Mr. Graven Robertson's "Caste" Company in the celebrated Prince of Wales's Theatre comedy of SCHOOL, by T. W. Robertson. The comedies of "Ours" and "Caste," by T. W. Robertson, will also be represented during the engagement.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS and SIRAPHAEL (Henry S.

Walker) in a DRAMATIC and MUSICAL REGAL, QUEEN'S ROOMS, BANGOR SQUARE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 23, commencing at 3 p.m. Stalls, 10s. 6d. Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d.; Unreserved, 5s. Tickets at the usual Libraries. Only appearance in London prior to their return to America.

MUSICAL UNION.—Madame A. ESSIPOFF.—On

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at 3.15. Quintet, 8 flat, Beethoven; Sonata in D, for Piano and Violoncello. Rubinstein with Lasserre; Violin Solos, by Sarasate; Quartet, "God Preserve the Emperor" (by request), Haydn. Piano Solos: Chopin, Berceuse, Scherzetto, Bulow and Grand Valse, Rubinstein. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, at Lucas and Co., Cramer and Co., and Austin. Visitors can pay at the Hall, Regent-street. Prof. EGGA, Director.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—HANDEL FESTIVAL WEEK.

Calendar for Week ending June 27, 1874:—
MONDAY, JUNE 22.—First Day of Great HANDEL FESTIVAL. Performance of "Messiah."
TUESDAY, JUNE 23.—Ordinary Attractions.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.—Second Day of HANDEL FESTIVAL. Selections from "Saul," "Aida" and "Galathea," "Utrecht Jubilate," &c.
THURSDAY, JUNE 25.—Performance of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing"—Great Firework Display by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co.—Garden Fête.
FRIDAY, JUNE 26.—Last Day of HANDEL FESTIVAL. "Israel in Egypt."
SATURDAY, JUNE 27.—Production of Verdi's Opera, "BALLO IN MASCHERA"—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Kerr Gedge, and Mr. Vernon Rigby; Signor Agnelli, and Mr. Santley. Solo Organist, Mr. W. T. Best; Organist, Mr. Willing.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—MONDAY,

WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY NEXT, JUNE 23, 24, and 26—4000 Performers. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. The Musical Arrangements under the direction of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—Solo Artists, Mdlle.

Titens, Madame Sinico, Madame Otto-Alvalleben, and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington; Madame Trebelli-Bettini and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Kerr Gedge, and Mr. Vernon Rigby; Signor Agnelli, and Mr. Santley. Solo Organist, Mr. W. T. Best; Organist, Mr. Willing.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—MONDAY, JUNE 22,

MESSIAH.—Mdlle. Titens, Madame Sinico, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Kerr Gedge, and Mr. Vernon Rigby; Signor Agnelli, and Mr. Santley. Orchestra and Chorus of 4000 Performers. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—WEDNESDAY,

JUNE 24, SELECTION from Handels Sacred and Secular Works.—Mdlle. Titens, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Kerr Gedge, and Mr. Vernon Rigby; Signor Agnelli, and Mr. Santley. Selections from "Saul," "Jephthah," "Susanna," "Utrecht Jubilate," "Aida" and "Galathea," "Ode to St. Cecilia's Day," "Alexander's Feast," "Semele," "Samson," and "Joshua." Orchestra and Chorus of 4000 Performers. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—FRIDAY, JUNE 26,

ISRAEL IN EGYPT.—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Otto-Alvalleben, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Kerr Gedge, Signor Foll, and Mr. Santley. Orchestra and Chorus of 4000 Performers. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The acoustical arrange-

ments are now rendered perfect by the roofing of the great orchestra and the immense velum of the centre transept, which combine to make the vast area the greatest concert room in the world, and render the most delicate solos as audible as the grandest choruses.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—SEATS.—A few of the

Special Reserved Seats in front of the Royal Boxes still remain unallotted, and early application is necessary to secure them. Singly, 21s.; the Set of Three, 21s. 3s.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—Admission to Palace

each day, 7s. 6d.; or by Tickets purchased previously to each day, 5s.; or by Guinea on Ticket.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—Reserved Seats Tickets

for days of festivals (including admission to Crystal Palace), 25s., 21s., 15s., and 10s. 6d. Tickets, admitting to the same book for the three days, 3s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. 6d.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—LE CHEUR DES CUISINIERS.

An entirely new and original musical bouffonaise, never before heard in this country in English, will be performed by the magnificent choir of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, Every Night at Eight; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight, until further notice. Gallery, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d. and £2 12s. 6d. Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The MOORE and

BURGESS MINSTRELS' New Programme, having been crowned with signal success, will be repeated Every Night, at Eight; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30.

HAMILTON BROTHERS' NEW DIORAMIC

EXCURSIONS.—ACROSS the ATLANTIC and AMERICA, and Illustrated Ballads by Hamilton's O.L.C.M. Minstrels, will OPEN at the AGRICULTURAL HALL on FRIDAY NEXT, JUNE 26.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The FORTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall, S.W. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE QUEEN and the ROYAL FAMILY.—A Collection

of TWENTY PORTRAITS, including those of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at DICKINSON'S, 114, New Bond-street. Admission by Address Card.

DORE'S NEW PICTURE, the DREAM OF PILATE'S

WIFE. This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING

THE PRETORIUM," with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS.—Eastern, Alpine,

Welsh, &c. EXHIBITION, including the whole of Mr. Walton's work during 1873 and 1874. NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1874.

One of those surprises marked the sitting of the National Assembly at Versailles on Monday last which, if it could be truly regarded as resulting from the growth of solid conviction, might be interpreted as the opening of a door of hope towards the future of France. An approach has been made towards the fusion of the Right and Left Centres. It was not very precise in its character. It may have represented rather an uneasy shift, due to the stress of immediate party exigencies, than a decided step towards the settlement of the common weal. In any case, it was important for what it indicated, still more than for what it was. M. Casimir Périer, a foremost representative of the Left Centre, submitted to the Assembly a resolution, the purport of which was to instruct the Committee on Constitutional Laws to proceed in their work on the basis of a Republic consisting of two Chambers and a President, recognising the Septennate of Marshal MacMahon, and making provision for the early organisation of a Constitutional Government in conformity with these facts. The motion, after brief but earnest discussion on the question of "urgency," was announced by the President of the Assembly to have been carried by a majority of four votes. A subsequent motion, put forward by the Marquis de Larocheffoucauld Bisaccia, for proclaiming a Legitimist Monarchy, was rejected by a majority of a hundred.

There is every reason to believe that this apparent change in the disposition of the Assembly has been brought about by the fear of Bonapartism. M. Bourgoing's election, a short time since, has opened the eyes of the most enlightened members of the Right Centre to the probability, amounting almost to certainty, that whilst they are contending for Monarchy they are but preparing the rural population of France for the acceptance of Monarchy in the shape of Cæsarism. As matters stand, the constituencies would gladly acquiesce in Republican institutions embodying a Conservative spirit; but they cannot afford to live on in protracted uncertainty. Industry, commerce, finance—all the great national interests which tell most vitally upon individual life—suffer severely during the continuance of political suspense. So long as a permanently-organised Republic is rendered impracticable by the Parliamentary action of the Monarchists, the electors feel an inducement to favour that form of government which appears to be most immediately practicable. They have no objection to Monarchy, if only Monarchy can make good its own pretensions. The Duc de Chambord has made himself impossible. The Orleanist Princes have put themselves into a false position. The Prince Imperial may be looked upon as the sole remaining candidate for the throne. The contest lies between him and the Republic. The longer it is maintained the greater his chances of success. A permanent political organisation of the country is regarded by increasing numbers as its first want. If the Republic can give them that, they are for the Republic. If Cæsarism alone can ensure it, they will submit to Cæsarism.

This gradually expanding phase of the mind of the country has produced, and is producing, its effect upon the Right Centre of the Assembly. Some of the most conspicuous members of that party see and appreciate the danger of the position. What with the adhesion of some to the Left Centre, scarcely less Conservative than themselves, and what with the forbearance of others, a majority in favour of M. Casimir Périer's motion was announced from the chair. It is doubtful whether, if a scrutiny of votes were taken, the majority would be found to have been real. But in this case the number of votes cannot be accepted as a true test of their significance. The importance attaching to the decision of Monday last grows out of the tentative

approximation of the two Centres. It is this which indicates a real change in the disposition of the Assembly. It is this which looks like the dawn of a better day for France. The actual majority of votes may have been casual, or even unreal; but the contact, for the first time since the overthrow of M. Thiers, between the two Centres, slight as it may have been, promises a more reasonable arrangement of parties, and justifies the hope of a more stable basis for the future government of France. So, at any rate, it has generally been considered. The comments of the press, both Parisian and provincial, interpret the vote in this light. Experience will hesitate to found upon the decision any confident expectations of the good which may follow it. But its aspect is unquestionably towards the light; and, unless the blossom be nipped by a succeeding frost, one may indulge the hope of a gladsome fruit-time not long hence.

It is the more desirable that such a hope may be realised inasmuch as the success of the Bonapartists would amount to an earnest of renewed disturbance, not merely of the internal tranquillity of France, but of her foreign relations. It may be, as it is commonly said to be, that the French people prize social equality far more highly than political freedom; but it is incontestable that at the present time they value order, peace, and a free scope for industry and commerce far above martial glory. And they know that Cesarism means an essentially military régime, and that militarism carries within itself schemes of revenge. It may not be on the instant, but it would not be at any remote distance, should the Prince Imperial be summoned to mount the throne of his father, that his council chambers would be crowded with soldiers ambitious of effacing the stain which the late war with Germany left upon the honour of France. Already taxation is as heavy as can be borne. The land proprietors, the manufacturers, the miners, and the merchants of France, crave a period of quietude and confidence. It is indispensable to the rehabilitation of their financial soundness. But this is not all. Bonapartism implies a menace to Germany. Even present circumstances have excited an uneasy feeling at Berlin. It is difficult to conjecture how the Government of the Northern Confederation of Germany would meet the restoration of Imperialism in France. The calamity at Sedan, like that at Waterloo, may perhaps fade away from the memory of Frenchmen after a lapse of years, and purposes of revenge may wither unripened. But it is not wonderful that French patriotism should recoil with fear from the prospect of a new Napoleonic era. This, however, appears to be now a competing chance with the Republic. Of the latter it may be said that it has given to France an earnest of its peaceful conservatism. It has never descended into the streets. It has never disputed the sovereignty of the Assembly. It has prepaid the war indemnity. It has relieved the soil of France from German occupation. It has maintained a friendly understanding with all its neighbours. It has restored France to a high position in Europe. It has reorganised the army. It has administered justice; and, under difficulties which could have been hardly foreseen, it has resuscitated the spirit of the French people. Reasonable men who love their country can hardly shut their eyes to these facts. The leaders of the Right Centre, convinced that monarchy is impracticable save in the shape of Imperialism, cannot well do otherwise than lean towards the Left Centre. Such, at all events, is the situation brought under view by the vote of Monday last. It was the beginning of a political fusion. Let us hope that it will have a more successful end than that of the family fusion of the Bourbons.

THE COURT.

The Queen gave a dance at Balmoral, on Thursday week, to the tenantry, servants, and gillies on the Royal estates. The festivities were held in a marquee erected in front of the castle. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, were present a part of the time. Captain G. Harvey, Lieutenant J. Drury, and Lieutenant S. Lang, of the 99th (Duke of Edinburgh's) Regiment, were invited to luncheon at the castle on the following day, and were afterwards presented to the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to the Glassalt Shiel on Saturday last, returning to the castle in the evening. The Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, of St. Andrew's University, arrived at Balmoral. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Principal Tulloch officiated, and in the evening dined with her Majesty, leaving the castle the following day. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, has made frequent excursions during the week, having driven to Glen Tanar and to Monaltrie, Upper Crathie, and other places on Deeside. On Sunday afternoon her Majesty, with the Princess, drove to Micras, and presented Mr. and Mrs. John Brown with portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

During the servants' ball at the castle Dr. Proffit (who was one of the visitors) was summoned to attend a young man (one of the Royal tenants), who had been attacked with paralysis. The Queen, when informed of the case, with her accustomed consideration, requested Dr. Marshall, her Majesty's medical attendant, to accompany Dr. Proffit.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice will return to Windsor Castle at the end of next week.

Her Majesty has appointed Captain Charles Edmund Phipps to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Sir William Martins, deceased.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, visited the bazaar held in the riding-school at the cavalry barracks, Knightsbridge, in aid of the funds of the Homœopathic Hospital. On Thursday week, in the evening, the Prince of Wales dined with the Benchers of the

Middle Temple. Their Royal Highnesses were afterwards present at a ball given by the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne at Lansdowne House. The Prince presided, on the following day, at Marlborough House, over a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Christian were present. His Royal Highness also presided over a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Vienna Universal Exhibition, at which Count Gleichen was present. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Princess's Theatre. Madame Eugène Devaux played on the pianoforte before the Princess on Saturday, after which the Swedish Ladies' Vocal Quartet sang. The Prince and Princess dined with the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Hon. Mrs. Brand, at their residence, Palace of Westminster. Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service on Sunday at the Temple church. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, left Marlborough House, on Monday, for Armitage Hill, near Ascot. Their Royal Highnesses have visited the races with the usual state. The Princes have been present each day.

Lady Emily Kingscote has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Coke as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

The Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, accompanied by the younger members of their family, purpose passing six weeks in the Isle of Wight, two or three villas having been taken at Sandown for the accommodation of the Imperial party, who are expected to arrive from Germany early in July. The two eldest sons of their Imperial Highnesses will remain at Potsdam.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have expressed their intention of opening the new Infant Nursery for the Children of Seamen and others, at the London Docks, on Tuesday next. The same evening their Royal and Imperial Highnesses will leave town en route for Jugenheim, near Darmstadt, to join the Emperor and Empress of Russia.

Prince Leopold is recovering from his long indisposition during the term at Oxford. His Royal Highness was present at the Oxford Philharmonic Society's concert, on Monday afternoon, in the Sheldonian Theatre, and in the evening witnessed the annual procession of eight-oared racing-boats on the Isis, he being in an invalid-chair in a private garden. On Wednesday the Prince also witnessed the fête of the Apollo University Lodge of Freemasons in the gardens of Worcester College from a window overlooking the grounds.

The Duchess de Larochefoucauld-Bisaccia arrived at the French Embassy at Albert-gate on Monday from Paris. The Ambassador has since arrived. His Excellency will only hold office until the appointment of his successor and until he can present his letters of recall.

A marriage is arranged between Earl Grosvenor, eldest son of the Duke of Westminster, and Lady Sibell Lumley, fourth daughter of the Earl of Scarborough; also between Lady Victoria Liddell, youngest daughter of the Earl of Riversworth, and Captain Edward Rowe Fisher, of Thorncombe, in the county of Surrey.

Entertainments have been given by Count Beust, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Hertford, the Marquis of Headfort, Earl and Countess Sydney, Earl and Countess Stair, the Countess of Amherst, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, the Countess of Newburgh, Viscount and Viscountess Mountgarrett, Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth, Viscount and Lady Halifax, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lady Edwin Hill-Trevor, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, Lady Dashwood, Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Lord and Lady Dacre, the Home Secretary and Mrs. Cross, and the Right Hon. Robert and Mrs. Lowe.

A FASHIONABLE CHARITY BAZAAR.

The female sex, from its earliest infancy which affects to caress a doll of wax or wood, is fond of playful make-believe employments. We may not indorse those hard lines of an English satirist:—

With varying vanities from every part,
They shift the moving toyshop of the heart.

All is not mere vanity, but graceful and innocent play. Life would be dull to some of us men, if our women and our little girls were averse to sport and jest. But they are apt, we observe, to decorate and enliven their most serious undertakings with the gay devices of a tasteful fancy. Hence comes their predilection for Ritualism in the public worship of the Church. The fantastic additions, ever changed to fresh shapes of novelty, which double or triple the cost of a lady's dress, are a sign of this disposition. To the modern English gentleman no business is more simple and practical than ordering and wearing his needful clothes. But his wife and daughters will exert all their wonderful ingenuity, and that of the milliner, in contriving those factitious or non-essential features of attire. Well, well! taking them as they are, as they must be, for better and for worse, let us say no more but "Heaven bless them!" and "What should we be without them?"

All their proceedings, we again declare, when they are most zealous in the cause they have wedded, are bedizened in this manner with ornamental fictions. If they would relieve the distressed victims of a war or famine, they do it not by the direct gift of money or money's worth, but rather by the purchase of tickets for a ball or concert, or garden party. Or they get up a raffle, or they sell pretty trifles at a charity bazaar. Here, indeed, as shown in our Illustration, we see how they can "shift the moving toyshop," with that marvellous natural talent for the display of attractions and for the seduction of their customers, which enables them, after all, to rule the world. Such is life; and in this pleasant scene of mimic commerce, where the unprotected male visitor feels his utter helplessness to resist their cajolery, we behold a true picture of human society in every land and age. "Women's rights," forsooth! we should be the last to withhold in any proved case of oppression by the muscular arm of the man. Alas! for the male brute's bare back is our prescription for that disorder. But among the unquestioned rights of womanhood is that of tempting, coaxing, toying, and coquetting, for the extortion of gold and silver from the pockets of defenceless men. Go on, dear creatures! and prosper in your charming trade!

The members of the Thames Angling Preservation Society have their annual dinner on Wednesday next, at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond—Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P., in the chair.

The gold bracelet, studded with brilliants, which was given to the Duchess of Edinburgh by the Royal Albert Yacht Club, was manufactured by Messrs. Hancock and Co., of Bruton-street. It was presented to her Royal Highness on the 6th inst., at Buckingham Palace, by the vice-commodore, Captain Conway Gordon, Admiral Sir H. Codrington, and Captain F. Hallows. The Duke is commodore or president of this club.

The Extra Supplement.

DECISIVE CHARGE OF THE LIFE GUARDS AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

We may assume that this picture is familiar to some of our readers, but we do not think it is so well known as its merits deserve. The composition will, however, speak for itself. The most acceptable observations we can offer in connection with the work will, probably, be a few biographical particulars relating to its comparatively little-known painter, Luke Clennell; especially as the artist's short and brilliant career had a peculiarly painful close, to which this very picture may be regarded as accessory. Luke Clennell was born in 1781, near Morpeth, in Northumberland, and was the son of a farmer. He was apprenticed to a grocer, and for a short time was with a tanner; but, when he had reached sixteen years of age, his love of drawing and making caricatures (which led him into scrapes) induced his friends to apprentice him for seven years to Bewick, the wood-engraver. With this famous artist he made rapid progress. He copied on the wood and engraved the designs of his fellow-pupil, R. Johnson, for the tail-pieces of the "Water Birds," and to these he added some beautiful little sea-pieces and shore views of his own design. In 1804 he came to London, married the daughter of Charles Warren, the engraver, and obtained full employment in wood engraving. Among his works of this class are the illustrations of Falconer's "Shipwreck," Rogers's "Poems," from Stothard's designs, which admirably preserve the designer's grace and feeling; and the diploma of the Highland Society from a design by West, P.R.A., for which the Society of Arts gave him their gold medal. Meanwhile he had been practising his pencil in water colours; he made the designs for Sir Walter Scott's "Border Antiquities," and was a contributor to the Water-colour Exhibition. Samples of his skill in this direction are in the national collection. Oil painting then engaged his attention, and he resolved to abandon wood engraving. His pictures were distinguished in the Academy exhibitions from 1812 till 1816. The picture we engrave was the result of Clennell's successful competition for the premium of 150 gs., offered by the directors of the British Institution for the best sketch of the subject. It was afterwards engraved by Bromley. The success of this most energetic and admirable composition led to his being commissioned by the Earl of Bridgewater to commemorate the dinner to the allied Sovereigns at Guildhall. This undertaking caused him great anxiety, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the required sittings and other causes; and when he seemed to be on the point of succeeding his mind suddenly gave way, at the early age of thirty-six. The remainder of our story is most melancholy. Henceforth the painter's life was spent at intervals in a lunatic asylum, or with his friends in the north in a state of harmless imbecility. When his malady was less severe, he amused himself with attempts at drawing and wood engraving, and even poetry and music; for he had a fine voice, and had known Burns and sung his songs. But his reason was never quite restored, and he died in 1840 at Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged fifty-nine.

Bromley's engraving above mentioned was produced for the benefit of Clennell's family; but the sufferings of his young wife were so great that she also fell a victim to the same fearful malady, and died shortly afterwards. The publication of the engraving, in 1821, was conducted by order of a committee of benevolent gentlemen, Mr. Samuel Rogers the treasurer, and Mr. J. Britton, F.S.A., the hon. secretary. Messrs. Graves and Co., of Pall-mall, allow us to copy the engraving.

THE HORSE SHOW.

The eleventh annual horse show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, was held on six days last week, including the previous Saturday. The leaping feats of the last two days, the Thursday and Friday, attracted a large number of spectators. Our Illustrations are of two prize-winners among the animals exhibited. The judges of the different classes were the Marquis of Waterford, the Earl of Shannon, Sir G. Wombwell, Bart., Colonel Luttrell, Colonel Kingscote, C.B., M.P., and Colonel Ashley Maude, M.P. These gentlemen had to decide upon the merits of weight-carrying and other hunters, riding-horses, cover hacks and roadsters, park hacks and ladies' horses, harness horses, park cobs, ponies, stallions (roadsters or trotters), and to determine the best tandem and the best four-in-hand, besides selecting the best of Arab, foreign, or colonial horses. The Prince of Wales gained the first prize of £20 in Class X., that of high-stepping cobs for the saddle, with his clever cob, "Bob," which figures in our first Engraving. Mr. W. Armstrong, of Fairfield, Kendal, showed the best hunter in the exhibition—namely, "Cashier"—which thereby won the first prize of £50 in Class III., four-year-old hunters, with the Agricultural Hall cup for the best of all hunters. This horse is the subject of our second Illustration.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

On Wednesday and Thursday of last week, in Trinity College Park at Dublin, the students of that famous Irish University showed their powers of muscular limb and deep-breathing chest in the exercises of running, leaping, and throwing, to the admiration of much company. The pleasant summer weather allowed many ladies to be among the spectators, who numbered from ten to fifteen thousand. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Abercorn, with Lady Georgiana Hamilton, was present on the second day. Several military bands enlivened the proceedings with music. One of the foot-races is the scene represented in our Illustration.

The forty-second annual meeting of the British Medical Association will be opened at Norwich on Tuesday, Aug. 11, with an address from the president, Mr. E. Copeman, M.D.

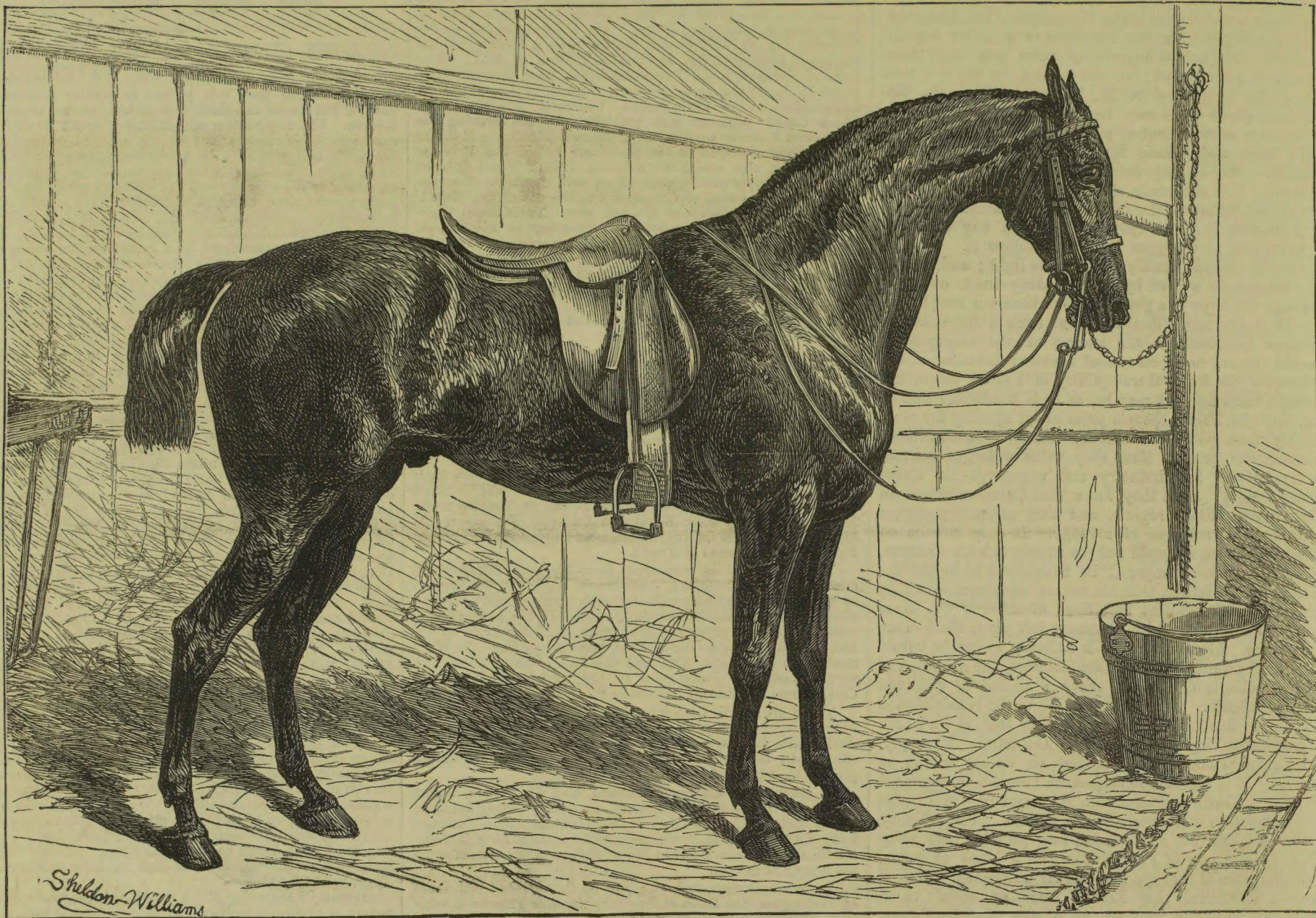
The annual exhibition of the Norfolk Agricultural Society has been held at Norwich this week. The Prince of Wales, the Mayor of Exeter, and Mr. Colman, M.P., were among the principal prize-takers in the stock classes.

On Wednesday the Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain, laid the foundation-stone of the new corporate buildings, which are about to be erected on a commanding site adjoining the Townhall. The architect is Mr. Thomason, of Birmingham.

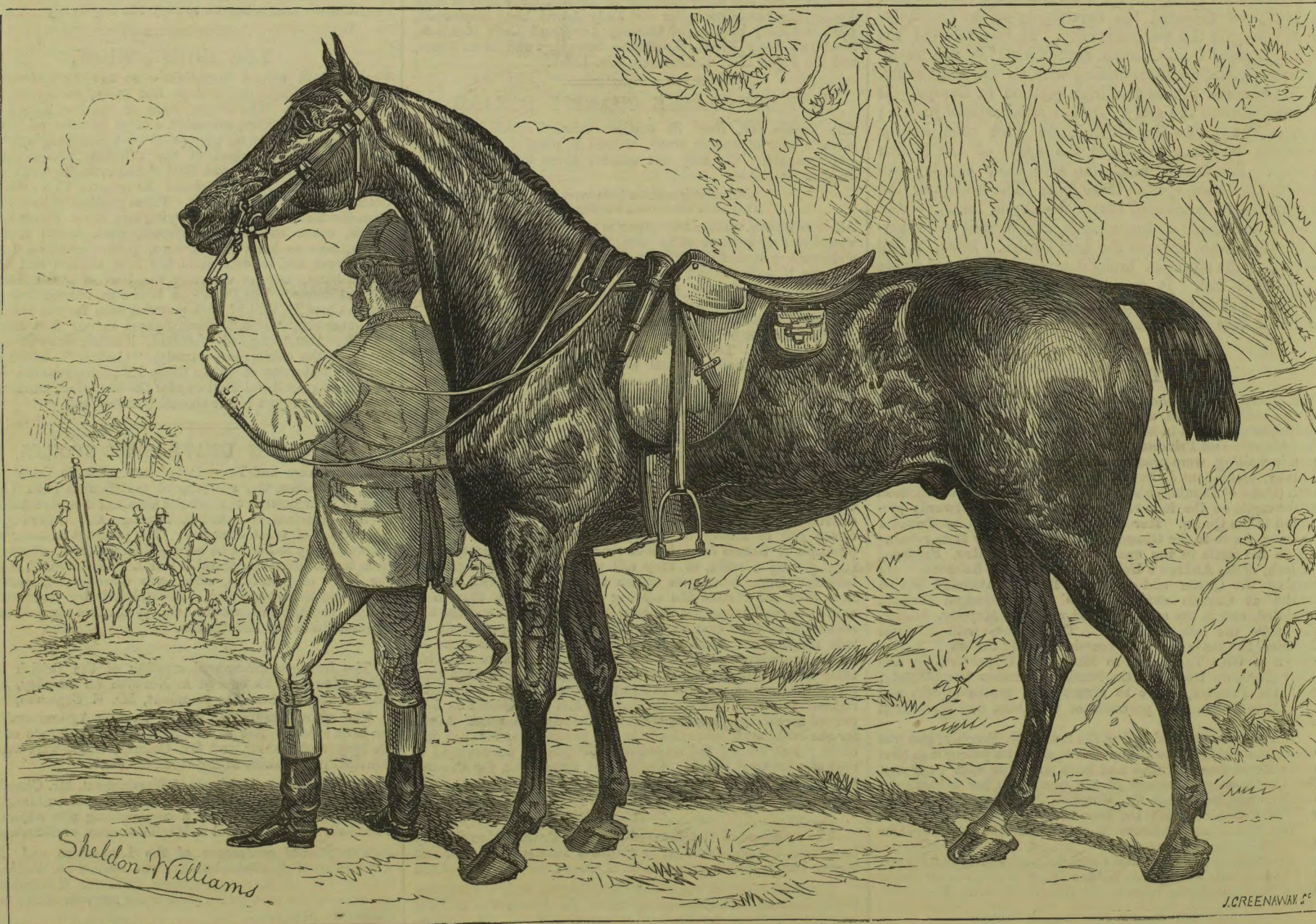
The annual conference of the Lancashire and Cheshire Association of Baptist Churches was opened on Wednesday at Liverpool by an inaugural address from the Moderator. The statistics of the association show a net increase of 811 members during the past year.

Woodcote Hall, situated about three miles from Newport, Salop, the residence of Mr. Charles Cecil Cotes, M.P. for Shrewsbury, took fire on the morning of yesterday week. The dining-room, library, and other apartments were destroyed. A large portion of the pictures and furniture was saved.

THE HORSE SHOW AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S PARK COB, "BOB."



MR. W. ARMSTRONG'S HUNTER, "CASHIER."



DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB SPORTS IN COLLEGE PARK.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.
FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 18.

The impotence of the present National Assembly to establish either Monarchy, Empire, or Republic, and the necessity of its speedy dissolution, become more evident every day. On Monday the urgency of definitively constituting the régime under which we have been nominally living during the past four years was debated and put to the vote, and a meagre majority of four in favour of the Republican proposition proves the utter impotence for constituent purposes of the present legislative body. The discussion in question was raised by the Left Centre, which had charged M. Casimir Périer with presenting a project calling upon the Committee of Thirty to take as basis of its labours the first article of the Constitutional law definitively proclaiming the Republic, presented by M. Thiers shortly before his overthrow, and the law of November, 1873, conferring the presidency upon Marshal MacMahon for seven years. M. Périer explained the motives which had led the Left Centre to bring forward this project in a short but energetic speech, in which he successively alluded to the sufferings of all classes of the community. It is necessary, he said, to put an end to the present incertitude, to effect which a Conservative Republic must be organised; and he concluded by calling upon the Assembly to vote the urgency of his proposition.

M. Lambert de Ste. Croix, who succeeded him at the tribune, came forward with a bill organising Marshal MacMahon's powers, and expressly specifying that, at the close of the Septennat, the present Republican Constitution might be revised or altogether done away with—a proposal which found a warm supporter in General Changarnier, who urged upon his colleagues the necessity of adopting it. A short address from M. Laboulaye, who energetically seconded M. Périer's motion, followed; and then M. de Kerdrel submitted to the Assembly a third proposition virtually stipulating the maintenance of the statu quo. M. Raoul Duval, who has always passed for a Bonapartist in disguise, profited by the occasion to reveal his true colours, and advocated a plebiscite, amid the plaudits of the Imperialist portion. The startling event of the day, however, was the appearance of the Duc de Larochefoucauld-Bisaccia, French Ambassador in London, at the tribune with a motion restoring the Monarchy in the person of the Count de Chambord, and conferring the absolute functions of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom upon Marshal MacMahon. The reading of this proposition was greeted with derisive murmurs by the Left, and with loud applause by the few members belonging to the extreme Royalist fraction. The Chamber eventually divided, and the urgency of M. Casimir Périer's motion was voted by 345 ayes against 241 noes. The proposition of M. de Sainte-Croix was next referred to the Committee of Thirty, but that of the Duc de Larochefoucauld failed to secure the necessary number of votes to attain that result. M. de Kerdrel temporarily withdrew his proposition in favour of maintaining the statu quo, understood to have been brought forward at Marshal MacMahon's private instigation, and the Assembly separated, profoundly impressed by the importance of the vote on M. Casimir Périer's motion; for, although the majority proved extremely meagre, the result is, nevertheless, highly significant. A month ago M. Périer's proposal would have failed to obtain the same number of votes in its favour. But the recent Bonapartist agitation—notably the election of M. de Bourgoing in the Nièvre and the scandalous circular concerning it which was lately submitted to the Assembly, together with certain disgraceful disturbances of which the St. Lazare railway station has been the scene—appear to have influenced many deputies. At Tuesday's sitting four members, including General de Cussy, Vice-President of the Council, came forward to say that they had or that they intended to have voted against the Casimir Périer proposal; but although the Marquis de Franchieu made a frantic attempt to induce President Buffet to reverse Monday's decision, the latter showed himself impartial for once and declined to take any such unconstitutional step.

The consideration of M. Casimir Périer's bill providing for the organisation of the French Republic was begun by the Committee of Thirty yesterday. The Committee unanimously acknowledged the necessity of making its report to the Assembly as speedily as possible, as the measure had been voted urgent.

The disturbances at the St. Lazare railway station which agitated Paris for several days and necessitated the presence of the military were entirely due to the Bonapartists, who sought to revenge themselves for the epithet with which M. Gambetta recently branded them by acts of personal violence. The manifestations began with shakings of fists and shouts of "A bas Gambetta!" and as the sergents-de-ville took the side of the Bonapartist agitators, and dragged Republican deputies quietly passing through the station en route for the Assembly before a commissary of police, personal violence was at last had recourse to. On Thursday evening an individual called the Comte de Ste. Croix, who had already undergone several years' hard labour for having, when a common soldier, stabbed his corporal in the stomach with a bayonet, struck the dictator in the face with his fist, and was about to repeat the assault with his stick when a deputy, M. Ordinaire, warded off the blow with his hand, several of the fingers of which were severely cut. The Count was arrested, and brought, on Saturday, before the tribunal of correctional police, when, his criminal antecedents having been proved by the public prosecutor, he was summarily sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 200*fr.* fine. In consequence of these disgraceful scenes, the Government—which, through M. de Fourton, the Minister of the Interior, formally defended the culpable negligence and undisguised partisanship of the police—was interpellated by the Republican party in the Assembly; but, terrified at the prospect of a new Ministerial crisis, the Right, although opposed to the Bonapartist agitation, refused to vote against the Cabinet, so that the order of the day was carried by 377 votes to 326.

The attendance at Longchamps last Sunday to witness the running for the Grand Prix de Paris was, perhaps, more numerous than it has ever been since the race was originally established; but, although Marshal MacMahon and Madame la Maréchale, with the Burman Ambassadors and a crowd of state functionaries, occupied the ex-Imperial tribune; although the *grand monde* was *au complet* in the *Enceinte du Pésage*, it was generally admitted that the gathering was far from as brilliant as it formerly used to be. The weather, being remarkably windy and far from warm, possibly induced many élégantes to postpone the inauguration of their toilettes d'été until a more propitious occasion; added to which the unusually numerous attendance of the bourgeoisie and the lower classes gave more of a popular character to the gathering than it has yet enjoyed, and necessarily divested it of much of its former exclusive elegance. On the return home up the Avenue de l'Impératrice the proportion of cabs and omnibuses to private carriages was certainly three to one. The race was easily won by Mr. Marshall's colt Trent, who defeated the French favourite

Saltarelle—the recent winner of the Chantilly Derby—by a good length.

SPAIN.

It is announced from Madrid that, the bad weather having ceased, the army has resumed its movements; but the only military news is to the effect that Marshal Concha is concentrating his forces at Tafalla. A Pampeluna telegram announces that General Echague had arrived there with 6000 men. He is understood to be operating on the left flank of the Carlists. The defeat of the Carlists under Don Alfonso, at Alcora, near Castellon, in the province of Valencia, is confirmed. The son of Don Henry de Bourbon was killed at the head of the Carlist Zouaves.

By official decree the Council of Public Instruction, abolished by the last Government at Madrid, has been re-established.

ITALY.

In the Senate a Government bill authorising an extensive scheme of harbour improvements was reported against by a committee, who recommended its postponement till the new financial measures had been introduced. The Senate, however, proceeded with its consideration, and adopted the main section of it relative to deepening the harbours at Genoa, Leghorn, and Venice. A Royal decree proroguing the Parliament was promulgated on Tuesday.

The Pope held a Consistory on Monday for opening and shutting the mouths of the cardinals and appointing several bishops. His Holiness blessed a gorgeous banner presented by the College of Georgetown, in America, to "Our Lady of Lourdes." The banner was sent to Rome for that purpose, and was submitted to the Pope by two students of the College of Georgetown, accompanied by their mother, Mrs. Semmes, a relative of the commander of the Alabama. The Pope is said to have appeared in excellent health on Tuesday, the twenty-eighth anniversary of his election, and to have taken an active part in celebrating the day. In receiving a deputation of artists he made a long speech, urging them to persevere in their devotion to the Church and the Holy See. Among the other deputations which went to the Vatican to congratulate the venerable Pontiff were the College of Cardinals, the Noble Guards, and ex-officers of the Papal army.

Great attention has been bestowed on the American pilgrims in Rome. A public reception was given to them yesterday (Friday) week by the Catholic Association. Cardinal Borromeo and Prince Lancelotto delivered speeches in Italian, welcoming them to Rome and commending them for their zeal. They were enrolled honorary members of the chief Roman branch of the association. On Sunday, after mass and a sermon by Cardinal Franchi, amidst the ruins of the catacombs, they were invited to lunch by Mgr. de Mérode. It is said that the sum presented by them to the Pope amounts to £20,000; besides a small box containing nuggets from mines in America. The pilgrims take home with them from Rome an immense number of photographs of the Pope. They informed Cardinal Borromeo of their intention to organise periodical pilgrimages among their Catholic countrymen.

A "Catholic Congress" assembled at Venice, yesterday week, under the honorary presidency of the Patriarch of Venice. The Duke de Salviati was elected actual president by acclamation. At its Sunday sitting telegrams announcing support were read from the Duke of Norfolk, M. Louis Veuillot, and Baron Lehe. The congress held its last sitting on Tuesday, when it discussed the question of the press.

There was a hurricane at Milan on Saturday last, by which thirty persons were injured.

HOLLAND.

While admitting the necessity of improvement, the Finance Minister has stated, in presenting his Budget to the Second Chamber at the Hague, that he is not at present prepared to abolish the sugar duty.

A financial report presented to the Chamber intimates that the deficit for the current year will reach three millions and a half florins. The East Indian Budget shows that up to the present time the Acheen expedition has cost thirteen million florins.

A telegraphic despatch from Acheen, supposed to be of the 10th inst., reports another determined attack on the Dutch positions. It is said to have been repulsed with loss; but the Acheenese are admitted to have fought hard. The health of the Dutch troops is bad.

GERMANY.

The German State Council has voted the extension to all Germany of the new Prussian law for the civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages. On the ground of its being inharmonious with the legislation of the different German States, the Civil Marriage Bill has been rejected by the Council; and Prince Bismarck has been invited to prepare to a new measure for the whole Empire. The Council has rejected the proposal of Saxony for establishing in Germany the trial of a certain class of criminal cases by municipal councillors in place of trial by jury.

Herr von der Heydt, formerly Prussian Finance Minister, died at Berlin on Saturday.

About 500 of the principal citizens of Berlin have held a meeting for the purpose of forming a national Liberal association for the capital, where for ten years past at elections for the Diet and city the Progressist party have held possession of the ground unopposed by any national Liberal organisation. Deputy Laskar, the National Liberal leader, spoke in favour of forming "one great and comprehensive Liberal party."

An international agricultural exhibition has been held at Bremen, at which English stock breeders have achieved fair success. Mr. Farthing, of Stowey Court, carried off two first prizes. Three Hull exhibitors obtained respectively first, second, and third prizes.

RUSSIA.

It is announced from Ems that the Emperors of Russia and Germany have had a cordial meeting.

A special despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from St. Petersburg says:—A serious rebellion is going on in Kokand. The Mukhtir has been poisoned and sixteen high officials beheaded.

There was a great fire in Moscow on the 4th inst., amongst a block of wooden houses, when fifty-seven residences in three streets were destroyed, the damage being estimated at 500,000 roubles. No lives were lost, but several firemen were injured.

M. Von Buetzow, the newly-appointed Russian Minister to China, was received by the Emperor at Peking on May 20.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Baron Kuhn, the Austrian War Minister, has been allowed to exchange his portfolio for the commandant-generalship of Gratz. His successor is expected to be Baron von Köller.

The meeting of the international sanitary congress at Vienna has been postponed to July 1. Our Government has appointed Dr. Edward Seaton, assistant medical officer of the Local Government Board, and Dr. Dickson, physician to the British Embassy at Constantinople, to represent the interests of this country in the conference.

DENMARK.

In consequence of the resignation of the Minister of Finance, his colleagues, on Saturday last, announced their intention of

also quitting the Ministry; and the King has sent for M. Estrup, a former Minister, to form a new Cabinet.

AMERICA.

The Senate has agreed to the conference report on the currency bill, and has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Bancroft Davis as American Minister at Berlin.

President Grant having intimated that he would not sign the finance bill now before the United States Senate, the House of Representatives has thrown out the bill resulting from the conference of the Committees of the two Houses and ordered a new Committee to be appointed.

A convention of all the cotton exchanges in America has organised a national exchange, with a uniform system of cotton classification. Cotton prospects in the States compare unfavourably with 1873.

INDIA.

In the weekly telegram from the Viceroy of India respecting the famine, it is stated that the reports as to the progress of the coming crops is excellent. Except in a few districts of North Behar, there is no lack of seed-grain. No deaths from starvation are reported. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Monday that Sir R. Temple has left Monghyr for the Rajeshaye districts. The despatch adds:—"11,200 tons more rice have been ordered for Eastern Tirhoot. The rainfall is copious there. Agricultural operations are proceeding, but only a small harvest is expected in Tirhoot till December. Indigo is largely re-sown. In another telegram he reports that the rain has compelled the closing of the relief works in the North-West Provinces, and the poor-houses have been opened in Bustee and Goruckpore." A Reuter telegram from Calcutta on Wednesday morning states that 1,700,000 persons are now employed on the relief works, and 300,000 are receiving charitable relief. Agricultural prospects are materially improving in consequence of ample rains.

Cholera still continues to be fatally prevalent in parts. A Calcutta despatch to the *Times* announces that Mr. Forsyth left Yarkund on May 18, and he is expected at Leh on Saturday. A uniform gauge has been sanctioned for the Indus Valley Railway. The Lahore line is being completed to Rawul Pinde on the narrow gauge, but may be broad hereafter. Works have been sanctioned for thirty miles of the Rangoon to Prme Railway.

Her Majesty's ship Challenger has (a Reuter telegram states) sailed from Auckland.

A Parliamentary return issued on Wednesday shows that the quantity of sugar imported last year was 11,369,512 cwt.

The Queen has given directions for the appointment of Henry Connor, Esq., LL.B., to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Natal.

At Buenos Ayres President Sarmienti has opened the Congress with a most flattering review of the industrial condition of the country.

A special commission of engineers has been appointed by the French Minister of Public Works to report on the scheme for a submarine tunnel between France and England.

Legal proceedings have been commenced in the French courts against Prince Metternich and Count Montebello in respect of the recent duel between them.

A Reuter's telegram from Melbourne, of Monday's date, says that New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand have ratified the arrangements for a duplicate cable via Normanton.

Mdlle. Belval, the young French soprano, who so much distinguished herself last season at the Italian Opera House in Paris, under the management of Mr. Strakosh, has made her début at the French Opera in "Les Huguenots," and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

A French detachment in Algeria has had an engagement with some Moorish insurgents who have committed depredations in the south of the colony. The Moors were routed with considerable loss, and it is hoped the Sahara district will henceforth be safe from their raids.

Among last week's concerts was that of the estimable professor Mr. Charles Gardner, whose own pianoforte performances were prominent features in the programme.

The first yearling sale of the season took place, last Saturday, at the Royal Paddocks, Hampton Court, and realised 3425 guineas.

An amateur performance, under the patronage of the Duke of Edinburgh, is to be given at the Olympic this (Saturday) morning, for the benefit of the Chichester training-ship, the play chosen being "The Hunchback."

With about eighty delegates present, the fortieth annual conference of the British Temperance League was begun at the Temperance Hall at Leicester on Tuesday morning. Mr. J. Barlow, J.P., of Bolton, was re-elected president.

Dean and Lady Stanley, on Saturday last, conducted between sixty and seventy members of the South London Working Men's Institute over Westminster Abbey, in two companies. Tea was provided in the Deanery yard.

The Duchess of Edinburgh has, since her visit with the Duke of Edinburgh to St. Thomas's Hospital, sent a large assortment of toys and books for the children in the Victoria and other wards of the hospital. Their distribution by Lady Mary Butler on behalf of her Royal Highness gave great pleasure not only to the little patients, but to all who have charge of them.

The election for Durham city resulted as follows:—Mr. Herschell (L), 930; Sir Arthur Monck (L), 918; Major Duncan (C), 752; Mr. Barrington (C), 742. At the Wigton Burghs there were 525 for Mr. Mark Stewart (C) and 516 for Mr. Augustus Smith (L). At the general election Mr. Stewart polled 522, and Mr. Young 520. On a scrutiny, however, Mr. Young was declared to be in a majority of one; but by his subsequent elevation to the Scottish Bench a vacancy was created.

At a meeting of the Brighton Town Council, held on Wednesday, the Mayor intimated that Mr. John Bates had bequeathed £12,000, free of legacy duty, to the Mayor and Corporation, with a view to the interest thereon being distributed, on Dec. 21 or 22 in every year, among the poor people of the town who may be over fifty years of age. It was also reported that Mr. Brittan Bailey, of Brighton, after ordering the payment of certain specific legacies, had left the residue of his real and personal estate to various charitable institutions there, including the County Hospital, the Brighton and Hove Dispensary, the Lying-in Institution, the Children's Hospital, and other institutions. The money is to be divided in such proportions as the Mayor and Vicar and certain other persons named shall determine.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bleasdel, Wm., to be Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Canada.
Burke, J. W., Rector of St. Thomas's, Belleville.
Crossman, C. D., Fellow and Chaplain of Worcester College, Oxford.
Cunning, Arthur Henry, Vicar of Whorlton.
Day, George, Vicar of Willerby.
Graud, J., Rector of St. Saviour's, Guernsey.
Henn, John, Rector of St. John's, Manchester.
Holme, Henry Redmayne, Curate of Lythe.
Karney, R. J., Vicar of Swcliffe, Kent.
Lander, John S., Rector of Christ Church, Ottawa; Archdeacon of Ottawa.
Mulock, J. A., Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Canada.
Parnell, T. A., Rector of Barfield; Archdeacon of Kingston.
Penny, A., Vicar of Hedsford, Staffordshire.
Preston, James A., Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Canada.
Sadgrove, Frederick Edmund, Vicar of Norton.
Scott, W., Vicar of Freckleton, Lancashire.
Tane, F. R., Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Canada.
Wickham, Frederick Peers, Rector of Wootton, Oxfordshire.

On Wednesday the foundation-stone of a new chancel to All Saints' Church, Portsmouth, was laid, with Masonic rites.

At the Mansion House, on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a banquet to the Archbishops and Bishops. The Archbishop of Canterbury replied to the principal toast.

On Tuesday week the beautiful new structure which replaces the ancient Norman church of St. Clement, Worlabye, near Brigg, was opened by the Bishop of Lincoln, who preached on the occasion. It has cost £5000.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met on Tuesday at the Jerusalem Chamber, and continued their second revision of the version of St. Matthew to the end of the nineteenth chapter. Eighteen members were present, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol being in the chair.

More than ordinary interest was shown, yesterday week, in the service which is held under the dome of St. Paul's, in connection with the 173rd anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the occasion being the farewell of the Bishop of Madagascar and his ten missionary associates.

St. James's Hall was filled, on Tuesday night, with the friends of the English Church Union, who had been summoned for the purpose of opposing the Public Worship Regulation Bill. The resolutions were all carried unanimously. The principal speakers were Dr. Pusey and Canon Liddon.

Mr. Mackonochie, on Wednesday, put in a personal appearance to the citation issued against him on letters of request from the Bishop of London. He asked to have his reasons filed, but the Dean of Arches thought it would be contrary to all precedent. Eventually he was allowed eight days to appear.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, on Wednesday afternoon, at a meeting of the subscribers to the Wilberforce Memorial, held in Willis's Rooms. A report was read describing the action of the committee appointed to decide on the form of memorial to be adopted. They had agreed that a house, to be called after Bishop Wilberforce, should be leased, and that a body of missionary clergy should be therein maintained, especially for the South London portion of the diocese of Winchester. The contributions already received and promised amounted to £10,974, and the annual subscriptions to £174. On the motion of the Bishop of Winchester, seconded by the Bishop of Peterborough, and supported by Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., the report of the committee was adopted.

The parish church of Great Horwood, Bucks, was opened on the 10th inst., after a thorough restoration by Sir Gilbert Scott. The more striking features of the building are a beautiful east window, with its fine flowing tracery; sedilia, with stone canopies, and an oak rood-screen. The sedilia have been reproduced by Sir Gilbert from some slight remains sufficient to indicate to him what they were; and the screen, which partially remained, has been completed in its original form. We learn from the *Guardian* that amongst the special gifts which have been received are a handsome oak lectern, the offering of the clergy of the rural deanery; the chalice, the gift of Lady Adams; and a beautifully-worked altar-cover, the gift of the Rev. C. C. Adams. The cost of the restoration has been £4900, and towards this the warden and scholars of New College, Oxford, the lords of the manor, and patrons of the living have contributed £500; Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., £100; and the late Mrs. Coker Adams, £300. But, though largely aided by members of his own family and by the parishioners generally, most of the cost is paid by the Rev. S. T. Adams.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting (the last but one for the present session), on Monday, at the society's house, 7, Whitehall.—H. Gerard Hoare, Esq., treasurer, in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Biggleswade, Beds; Camberwell, St. Philip, Surrey; Great Malvern, Christ Church; Middlesborough, All Saints'; Stoke Newington, All Saints', Middlesex; and Thornes Lane, near Wakefield, York. Rebuilding the church at East Teignmouth, Devon; enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Bromley-by-Bow, Middlesex; St. Burian, near Penzance; St. Goran, near St. Austell, Cornwall; Kimbolton, near Leominster; March St. Windreda, Cambridge; Meavy, Devon; Merton, Devon; Outwood, near Redhill, Surrey; Owlpen, near Dursley, Gloucester; Great Plumstead, near Norwich; Earl Stonham, Suffolk; Stetham, near Ely; and Whitechapel, St. Mark's, Middlesex. Grants were also made from the School-Church and Mission-House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Bucton, in the parish of Bucknell, Salop; Cocker Brook, in the parish of Oswaldtwistle, Lancaster; Newton, in the parish of Field Broughton, Lancaster; and Northumberland Heath, in the parish of Erith, Kent. The society has accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for Marston church, Great Badworth, Cheshire.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Encenia, or commemoration of founders and benefactors to the University, was held, on Wednesday, in the Sheldonian Theatre, when the degree of D.C.L. honoris causa was conferred upon the following persons:—The Right Hon. Sir George Mellish, one of the Lords Justices of Appeal; Major-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolsey, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Sir Thomas Erskine May, K.C.B., Clerk of the House of Commons; and Victor Carus, Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology in the University of Leipsic. The undergraduates in the gallery were rather more noisy than usual. In the evening the annual ball was held at the Corn Exchange, and there was a concert at Magdalen.

The Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarship has been awarded to J. A. Paterson, scholar of Pembroke; F. H. Woods, B.A., scholar of Jesus, being honourably mentioned.

The Kennicott Hebrew Scholarship has been awarded to the Rev. G. H. William, B.A., Jesus College.

The Rev. C. D. Crossman, M.A., scholar of Worcester, has

been elected to the vacant fellowship on the foundation of Sir Thomas Cokes in that college.

The examiners for the Craven Scholarships (1874) have awarded them as follow:—Mr. H. H. Asquith, scholar of Balliol, and Mr. H. Broadbent, scholar of Exeter, equal.

CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge Commencement was celebrated, on Tuesday, with more display than usual. The proceedings are generally of a merely formal character; but this year, as the Cavendish Laboratory was opened, the donor being the Chancellor of the University, his Grace paid a visit to Cambridge to receive the thanks of the senate for his munificent gift, and the occasion was made the opportunity for conferring honorary degrees upon the following distinguished persons:—The Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir William Stirling Maxwell, M.P., Sir Charles Lyell, Sir James Paget, Sir Garnet Wolsey, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Dr. Salmon, Dr. Stokes, Mr. E. A. Freeman, M. Leverrier, Professor Greenwood, Mr. Bentham, Mr. Lassell, and Mr. James Russell Lowell. The Lord Chief Justice and Sir Garnet Wolsey had an enthusiastic reception. The prize poems were afterwards recited, and in the evening the Master and Fellows of Trinity College entertained a large company at dinner in the college hall.

Mr. Thomas Herbert Orpen, B.A., late scholar of Christ's, has been elected a Fellow of Pembroke.

At a meeting of the Master and Senior Fellows of St. John's, Professor Miller was elected to a foundation fellowship; and Dean Merivale, Professor Adams, and Mr. Todhunter were elected honorary Fellows of the society.

Mr. George Henry Stuart, B.A., who was bracketed fifth wrangler in the mathematical tripos, 1874, and was awarded the second Smith's prize, has been elected a Fellow of Emmanuel. The following have been elected scholars and exhibitioners of Emmanuel:—Foundation Scholars—B. Wilson, £70; D. E. Higgins, £30. Thorpe Exhibitioners—Stevenson, Flather, Bishop. Johnson Exhibitioner—Colles. Exhibitions were also adjudged to Thurstan, Coutts, Clayton, Higgins, and Chamberlain.

At Downing, Hooton, Stevens, and Munro have been elected foundation scholars. Gratuities of £20 have been awarded to Crosby and Kenny. Prizes for mathematics were awarded to Hurry, Crosby, Hooton, Norman, and Rentoul. For classics, to Peach and Stevens; to Kenny and Munro for law; and to Biss for natural sciences.

At Christ's the following undergraduates have been elected to scholarships:—Third year: Chase, Wilson, Griffiths, £100 each; Macmillan, £60; Mathwin, £50. Second year: Howson, £100; Bather, £30. First year: Dixon, £80; Greaves, Smith, Sharkey, £70 each; Vipan, £50; Grant, Catty, Walker, £30.

At Clare, scholarships have been awarded as follow:—Fulford and Lilly, £60 each; Atkinson, £50; Sutcliffe, Williams, and Mills, £40 each; Rogers, £32. An additional scholarship of £40, tenable for two years, is awarded to Mellison, and scholarships of £20, tenable for the same period, have been adjudged to Pitt, Willis, and Fraser. Prizes of £10 each are given to Arblaster, Kelly, Inchbald, and Fulford.

The Whewell Scholarships for international law have been adjudged as follow:—First scholar, J. E. C. Munro, Downing; second scholar, C. J. Cooper, B.A., St. John's.

At King's the prize for Greek iambs has been awarded to Lilley; to Welldon, Borton, and Douton for divinity; to Molesworth, Blakeley, and Stearn for mathematics; and the Richard's prize to Molesworth.

At Queen's mathematical prizes have been adjudged to Stottard and Walters; for classics to Bené and Duffield. The Pennywhite Exhibition has been awarded to Blackmore.

At St. John's foundation scholarships have been awarded to Clough, Hildyard, Langley, Milne, Nock, Raynor, G. S. Staffurth, and Wellacott, of the third year; Hargreaves, Hunt, M'Farland, Morgan, Raynor, G. H. Simpkinson, Talbot, H. Wace, and J. T. Ward, of the second year. Proper sizarships to Ambridge, Coggin, Easton, Horner, Treadgold, and Trustram, of the second year; and to Heath, M'Alister, and T. S. Tait, of the first year. Sir John Herschel's prize for astronomy has been awarded to Lamplough. A large number of exhibitions have also been adjudged to undergraduates.

The Cambridge University higher examinations began on Monday at Birmingham, Cambridge, Cheltenham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Norwich, Plymouth, and Rugby. The candidates are more numerous than in former years.

The senate of the University of Dublin met last Saturday to consider finally the draught of the Queen's letter regulating the constitution of the future governing body. It was approved of with a few amendments, the only important one being in the clause referring to the election of members of the senate to the council, which as now settled provides that they are elected by the votes of those members of the senate who had not voted at the last election of any existing members of the council either as fellows or professors.

At Durham the University classical scholarship has been gained by W. Hooper, Hatfield Hall—Proxime accesserunt, H. C. R. Marston, Hatfield Hall; W. Milburne, University College. University mathematical scholarship, W. H. Macaulay, University College.

A public meeting was held at Bristol, on Thursday week, under the presidency of the Mayor, to take steps for the establishment of a college of science and literature for Bristol and the West of England. Among the speakers were the Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Jowett (Master of Balliol College, Oxford), Professor Williamson (President of the British Association), Dr. W. B. Carpenter, and others. Last year the faculty of the Bristol Medical School were proposing to establish themselves in new buildings, when they were met by the suggestion that the opportunity should, if possible, be used for the foundation of a technical college of science, of which the medical school might form one department. Negotiations were accordingly begun with the council of the Bristol Museum and Library, with the view of establishing such a college in connection with their institution. At this stage of the proceedings a communication was received from the Master of Balliol informing the committee that his own college, and probably at least one other, would be likely to co-operate in such a work. This led to further negotiations, which ended in a definite offer of co-operation from Balliol and New Colleges. The co-operation of these colleges takes the shape of a promise to assist in the establishment and support of the proposed college by means of a yearly contribution of £300 each for a period of not less than five years, provided that so long as they continue their assistance they shall be represented on the governing body. 2. That the instruction given be literary as well as scientific. 3. That the requirements of adult education be scientifically considered. 4. That the instruction (other than that of the medical classes) be open to women, so far as can be arranged. 5. That lectures on general subjects be provided. To these conditions the committee who had taken charge of the movement readily assented. Resolutions approving of the object of the scheme were unanimously adopted, and liberal offers towards an endowment fund were announced.

The Rev. Dr. Collis, Warden of Trinity College School, Stratford-on-Avon, has appointed Ernest Fynes Clinton, M.A., late scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, as successor, in September next, to Mr. Gepp, who resigns. Dr. Collis has also appointed the Rev. Theophilus A. Rawson, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to an assistant mastership in Trinity College School.

The last speech-day of Merchant Taylors' School took place, on Thursday week, in the old school previous to its migration to its new buildings at Charterhouse. Among those present were the Bishops of Ely, Capetown, and Nottingham, and Lord Hatherley. The chief of the prizes were two scholarships at St. John's College, Oxford, to G. Cave and G. H. Wells; the Stuart's Exhibition to Oxford, J. L. Cave.

Speech-day at Harrow is fixed for July 2, when the first stone of the new speech-room will be laid by the Duke of Abercorn.

The Dean of Westminster is announced to preside, next Thursday, at the distribution of prizes and the annual dinner at Cheshunt College, one of the principal institutions for the training of Nonconformist ministers.

POLO AT HURLINGHAM.

This newly-imported Oriental pastime, which may be called "hockey on horseback," was described and illustrated some years ago, as played at Lahore, in North-Western India. Its earliest performers in this country were some officers of the Royal Artillery and of a regiment from India on Woolwich-common. The 9th Lancers have taken the lead in an exercise that agrees so well with the skilful horsemanship, and handling of a shaft with adroit precision, required by their mode of action in the field. The Guards have also patronised this lively game; and on Saturday, the 6th inst., at the opening of the new polo-ground of the Hurlingham Club, in the presence of the Royal Princes and Princesses, Life Guards were matched against Horse Guards. The suburban but rural mansion and estate of Hurlingham, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames at Fulham, belongs to a club of noblemen and gentlemen, who meet there almost daily for pigeon-shooting. But its gardens, lawns, paddocks, and groves are suitable for other uses of social recreation; and the polo-ground, 300 yards to 400 yards long and broad, affords a desirable addition to these opportunities of active enjoyment. The company assembled on the opening day was very numerous, including many persons of high rank and fashion. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh arrived in one carriage, followed by the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, and Teck in a second. Unfortunately, rain commenced in earnest before the beginning of the game. The match was between the 1st Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The Blues scored an easy victory by five goals, notwithstanding that their ponies were much smaller than those ridden by the 1st Life Guards. The sides were:—Horse Guards: the Marquis of Worcester, Lord Kilmarnock, the Hon. T. W. Fitzwilliam, the Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, and Mr. R. F. Gascoigne; 1st Life Guards: Captain the Hon. R. Talbot, Captain Fellowes, Captain E. M. Dansey, Captain Needham, and Mr. J. G. Dunbar. The umpires (whose office was a sinecure) were:—For the 1st Life Guards, Sir Bache Cunard; and for the Blues, Mr. P. Greene. The first and fourth goals were made by the Marquis of Worcester, the second by the Hon. T. W. Fitzwilliam, and the fifth by the Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam; all the winning side playing well, although Lord Kilmarnock missed some easy shots. But he made some big hits, which on more than one occasion led to a goal being scored. On the losing side, Captain Dansey tried hard to avert defeat, and once almost succeeded in obtaining a goal.

The Royal Polo Club, at the Lillie-bridge grounds, West Brompton, played its opening match of this season on Tuesday week. Its antagonists were the Monmouthshire Club. There were six players on each side. Those of the Royal Polo Club were Lord Kilmarnock, the Hon. C. Fitzwilliam, Messrs. C. and A. Murietta, Sir Bache Cunard, and Lord Castlereagh. Of the Monmouthshire Club the representatives were Captain Wheeler, Sir Charles Wolsey, Captain Helme, Mr. Mellor, Captain W. H. Wheeler, and Mr. F. Hanbury Williams. The Royal Polo Club won. The officers of the 9th Lancers played at Lillie-bridge three days last week against the Royal Polo Club, the officers of the Household Brigade, and the Monmouthshire Club.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar made his annual official inspection of the 3rd City of London Rifles on the Horse Guards' Parade-ground last Saturday. On the same day Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., made his annual official inspection of the London Scottish Rifles in the gardens of Lambeth Palace; and, like Prince Edward, expressed his satisfaction at the steady and soldier-like bearing of the men. The annual official inspection of the 2nd Middlesex (Customs) Artillery Volunteers took place on the same day at the Tower ditch, the inspecting officer being Colonel Wolsey, R.A. Lieutenant-Colonel Gould addressed the men, and said Colonel Wolsey was very pleased with what he had seen.—The Duke of Cambridge has signified his intention to inspect the London Rifle Brigade in Hyde Park to-day (Saturday). The inspection will be held at five o'clock. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar will this evening, shortly after six, inspect the 2nd London Rifles on the Horse Guards' parade-ground.

Collections were made on Sunday in most of the churches and chapels on behalf of the Hospital Sunday Fund. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Rochester, and Dean Stanley, were among the preachers in the Established Churches. In the Jewish synagogues collections were made on Saturday; in Roman Catholic places of worship they are to be taken next Sunday. The morning service at St. Paul's was attended by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in state. The Bishop of Rochester preached. The amount collected was £175. At Westminster Abbey the sum collected was £312. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended in state at the afternoon service. The Prince and Princess of Wales attended morning service at the Temple Church, where Dr. Vaughan preached. The sum collected at the Temple Church was £293; at St. James's, Piccadilly, in the morning, £232; at Grosvenor Chapel, £176; at St. George's, Hanover-square, £101. At the City Temple the collections amounted to £181, and at the Metropolitan Tabernacle (Mr. Spurgeon's) to £210. At Holy Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, £100 was collected; St. Andrew's, Well-street, £232; St. Michael's, Chester-square, £259; St. Jude's, South Kensington, £241; St. James's, Westmorland-street, £150; St. Thomas's, Stamford-hill, £120; Regent-square Presbyterian church, £110; St. Peter's, Onslow-gardens, £253; St. Stephen's, Paddington, £400; All Saints', Knightsbridge, £155. The amount collected at St. Paul's was £320 less than last year, and at the Temple Church £70 less. The collection at Westminster Abbey showed an increase of about £20.



OPENING MATCH OF THE POLO CLUB, AT HURLINGHAM.



SCENE FROM "IL TALISMANO," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The Prime Minister is now placed physically in the same category as Chatham and Palmerston—that is, he is becoming a martyr to gout. For two evenings, "shod with felt," he bravely bore up against his enemy and kept his place in the House; but at length he was compelled to strike, and for a time he was enabled to appear but once. This has brought up a curious state of uncertainty as to who is deputy leader in the absence of the Premier. According to etiquette, the Home Secretary, who is foremost in rank, as first Secretary of State, would be guide and director when the leader proper was not present; but the one thing in the matter that is certain is that Mr. Cross is not the delegate of his chief. It would seem that the sub-leadership is put into commission, Mr. Hardy officiating at one time and the Chancellor of the Exchequer at another, and sometimes both together. Now Mr. Hardy is pre-eminent and then Sir Stafford Northcote is predominate; and some are led to the conclusion that Mr. Disraeli is not unwilling to allow anyone to acquire any of that paramount influence with the House which he undoubtedly possesses, and therefore changes his lieutenants at intervals. Generally this answers very well, both Mr. Hardy and Sir Stafford Northcote exhibiting adequate tact in the performance of a duty which is, perhaps, not so difficult, in the face of a helpless Opposition, as it has been ere now.

Sometimes, however, the absence of Mr. Disraeli has been decidedly felt. For instance, he was away when the formal motion was made by which private members were to be deprived of their Tuesday evenings, and Mr. Hardy undertook to "bel. the cat"—that is, he made the possibly prickly proposal. Under these circumstances, those gentlemen who considered themselves victims did not hesitate to pour out their grievances. They were led by Sir George Jenkinson, who was the first to be disestablished of a motion, and who was very plaintive and hardly resigned; while Sir Wilfrid Lawson wickedly lamented the absorption into the Treasury Bench of Mr. Cavendish Bentinck and Mr. J. Lowther, who used, in their unattached days, to be the staunchest champions of the rights of private members. No one has had more "innings" this Session than Mr. Butt; nevertheless, he had a good case when he protested against his being deprived of the day which he had obtained for bringing on the question of Home Rule in a palpable shape. All, however, appeared to be settled, and Mr. Hardy had returned thanks with effusion, when there arose Mr. Martin, the Irish nationalist par excellence, whose aspect somehow suggests the idea of a hermit of great sanctity, and, in his low, gentle tones, which give so much effect to his vigorous and epigrammatic sayings, announced that he had made no speech, moved no motion, this year, and that he was about to be deprived of the opportunity of discussing the only subject on which he intended to speak. There was a mixture of pathos and quiet humour in what he said, which was effective, though the humour was the most appreciated; but he kindled into force and dignity when he declared that nothing could or should content Ireland but a Home Parliament. Sad to say, notwithstanding the reality and intensity of this declaration, the laughter which was going on was increased. A renewal of remonstrance occurred, in which Mr. Sullivan, of course, took part; for there is scarcely any discussion, small or great, in which he does not intervene, and the discussion got very Irish and hot. Whereupon the second commissioner of the leadership, Sir Stafford Northcote, interposed, and in very languid tones said that if the proposal to appropriate Tuesdays for the Government was objected to, there was the alternative of immediate "morning sittings." At this there was a loud groan of "No," probably from old members, who know what a terrible infliction those sittings are, and the matter soon dropped.

Successful first appearances are interesting, and should be chronicled. One night, when the Government Factories Bill was in debate, and immediately after Mr. Fawcett had made one of his most tremendous speeches, which for style and manner suggest the idea of arguing with a Nasmyth steam-hammer, there bounded up a personable young gentleman who dashed vehemently, confidently, and in the loudest tones of voice into the discussion. It was soon found that what he was saying was not mere impulsive bounce, but that he knew what he was talking about. He proved to be Mr. Edward Stanhope, a younger son of Earl Stanhope, who had been an assistant commissioner in an inquiry on a cognate subject to that in hand, so that he was able, though apparently very young, to bring his personal experience to bear upon the discussion. In the same debate there presently rose a member just a week old—to wit, Mr. Evelyn Ashley, who has just been returned for Poole. As a son of Lord Shaftesbury, he has an hereditary right to speak on the factory question; but by his zeal, knowledge of the subject, and his fluency of speech he established a right of his own to the consideration of the House. It is seldom, indeed, that an absolute "breakdown" occurs in the House; but even such a catastrophe has now to be recorded. A gentleman of mature age, stately presence, and of a nationality that is presumed to be peculiarly endowed with the gifts of shrewdness, coolness, and calculation, having given formal notice of an amendment, and therefore must have prepared himself to speak, was so overcome with diffidence, and that in a very thin House, as to be compelled to forego his observations and sink oppressed into his seat.

So many and so incessant have been the discussions in the House on strong drink that the legislative atmosphere has, metaphorically speaking, been charged with alcohol. There has been "liquor here, liquor there, liquor everywhere, but not a drop to drink." The Intoxicating Bill, as it is familiarly called, has been the prevailing topic, and it has been curious to see how fiercely some members have fought for extension of the time wherein strong drink may be obtained, of all times in the world, at the early hours of the morning. Fallaciously applying the word "refreshment" to draughts of beer or drams of spirits consumed between six and seven a.m., in the interests of the labouring class it has been sought to increase the facility for this fearful practice by making the hour in the morning at which men may begin drinking, in the alcoholic sense of that term, five of the clock. Then there is a continued struggle to adapt hours of opening and closing drink-places specially to every particular district, in opposition to the main principle of the bill, which is uniformity of hours; and to this end it has been sought to re-introduce the discretion of the licensing magistrates, which was so peremptorily tabooed on the introduction of the measure. This has led to a Ministerial contretemps, for one evening an amendment was moved by a staunch supporter of the Government, for which thirty or forty of their adherents, joining the Opposition, voted.

The Intoxicating Bill being laid aside for a day, the interval was devoted to the Permissive Liquor Bill, so the alcoholic continuity was not broken. This time Sir Wilfrid Lawson did not open the debate; but it was left to Mr. Wheelhouse to utter much "sound and fury signifying nothing" to comparative vacancy for nearly an hour. Again the debate broadened and became more animated. Mr. Roebuck made a vitriolic contribution to it, and at the moment

when it was approaching boiling heat Sir Wilfrid Lawson struck in, and was wittier, droller, more good-humoured, and more fallacious in argument than ever. If his speech had a fault, it was that it was a little too long; but, like the Irish post-boy, who always reserved a gallop for his last mile, he kept some of his best jokes for the penultimate part of his speech. The House was in tip-top spirits, ready to cheer and to laugh on the least provocation; so that Mr. David Davies, who has established himself as one of the jesters of the assembly, was welcomed with shouts, and all his odd, quaint sayings were rewarded with an applause in which some people, might have fancied that they detected a touch of ridicule. Indeed, after a time, when Mr. Davies became too eccentric, to use a mild term, the humour changed, and he was decidedly snubbed and formally put down. Soon there appeared a member who looks as if he was the smallest man in the world, but symmetrically formed, with an expressive countenance, fine eye, and evidently possessed of a glowing temperament and an enthusiastic and philanthropic spirit. This proved to be Dr. O'Leary, new member for Drogheda. He dashed almost furiously into the discussion, and, bringing his therapeutic knowledge into play, told how alcohol could be made "a good familiar creature." It, however, happened that he gave illustrations of the use, as distinguished from the abuse, of strong drinks in so unconsciously comical a manner that roars of laughter interrupted that which in itself was a medico-chemical lecture. Dr. O'Leary bore the interruptions with all good humour, only vehemently repeating statements which he considered important again and again, lest they should be lost amid the hubbub of laughter and cheers which prevailed. The Permissive Bill in the result received another blow, and not the less because the number of those who voted for and against it was less than that of last year.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the subjects of Cadets for the Navy, the Observation of the Transit of Venus, the Position of the Scotch and Irish Peerage, and the Mode of Electing Scotch and Irish Representative Peers were discussed. The India Councils Bill and the Wenlock Elementary Education Bill were read the third time and passed.

The report on the amendments to the Scotch Church Patronage Bill was agreed to on Monday, and the bill was ordered to be read the third time. The Bishop of Peterborough had on the notice-paper amendments to the Public Worship Regulation Bill, which promised to lead to a long and animated discussion, in anticipation of which the House was crowded. The Bishop, however, withdrew his amendments, and the bill finally passed through Committee. The Statute Law Revision Bill was read the second time.

On Tuesday the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment Bill, the Infants' Contracts Bill, and the Statute Law Revision Bill were passed through Committee; the Married Women's Property Act (1870) Amendment Bill and the Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 2) Bill were read the second time; the Church Patronage (Scotland) Bill and the Magistrates (Ireland) and Commissioners of Dublin Police Salaries Bill were read the third time and passed.

On Thursday the Court of Judicature (Ireland) Bill, after some discussion, was reported, with amendments. The Four Courts Marshalsea (Dublin) Bill, the Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (Nos. 4 and 5) Bills, and the Revenue Officers' Disabilities Bill were read the second time. The Infants' Contracts Bill was read the third time and passed. Several other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A proposal of Mr. Newdegate's that the Government should bring in a bill for establishing inquiry into monastic and conventual institutions was debated, yesterday week, and rejected by 237 votes to 94. There were discussions on the admission of female students to the medical school of the University of Edinburgh, the method of determining the constitutionality of Acts by colonial Legislature, sent for approval to her Majesty, of medical supervision of convict prisons in Ireland, and other subjects.

Five notices of motion, on going into Committee of Supply, having fallen through, Mr. Lyon Playfair got an early hearing, on Monday, for his motion for a Select Committee to consider how best might be secured an improved condition of Ministerial responsibility in respect of the administration of the votes for education, art, and science. This motion was debated and negatived. The Education Estimates were then moved in Committee of Supply, and the general subject discussed very fully. This year the education vote for England and Wales amounts to £1,356,852. Ultimately the vote was agreed to. The science and art votes, as well as the Scotch education, Galway Colleges, Post Office, packet service, and telegraph votes were taken.

The Intoxicating Liquors Bill was, on Tuesday, taken upon the report, and the greater part of the sitting was occupied in discussing numerous amendments, a few of which were adopted.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill came before the House for second reading on Wednesday, and, having been discussed at great length, was rejected by 301 votes to 75. The remainder of the sitting was chiefly occupied with the discussion of the Rabbits Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Pell. Its main object was to disentangle the rabbit from the game laws, and make clear the law in relation to the killing of such animals and trespassing in search of them. Eventually it became a dropped order by lapse of time. The Personation Bill was read the second time, and the Working Men's Dwellings Bill was passed through Committee. A bill was brought in to amend the law with reference to the licensing of apothecaries, chemists, and druggists.

On Thursday Mr. G. Hardy, in reply to a question from Sir W. Lawson, stated that Lord Aylesford had made an apology to the Great Western Railway Company for his over zeal in endeavouring, whilst at the head of a yeomanry troop, to enter the station at Leamington on the occasion of her Majesty's journey to the north, and that he had paid a sum of money to the railway officials. Under such circumstances, the military authorities would take no further steps in the matter. The consideration of the Intoxicating Liquors Bill and the Land Bills from the Lords occupied the House during the greater portion of the night.

The death of Mr. John Blackie, sen., at the age of ninety-two, is announced. He was (says the *Glasgow Citizen*) the founder of one of the principal publishing firms in the country, and contributed greatly to the spread of sound and useful literature during the early part of the present century.

An international congress of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was opened on Wednesday, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, under the presidency of Lord Harrowby. Baroness Burdett-Coutts was on the platform. Most European countries were represented.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE ASCOT MEETING.

With a truly regal amount of added money, and entries which comprised the cream of our thoroughbreds, nothing but fine weather was wanted to render the Ascot meeting a great success. Unfortunately, this cannot be commanded, and the bitter wind and wintery cold on the first day would have been seasonable in March or November. Notwithstanding this great drawback, however, the attendance was very large, and the Royal procession more brilliant than usual, as the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck drove up the course prior to the first race. Proceedings commenced with the Trial Stakes over the New Mile, which proved far too severe for Oxonian; and Thunder, who appears to have fully recovered his great form of last season, and has proved a bargain to Matthew Dawson at £1000, had it all his own way from the commencement of the inclosure. The Maiden Plate, for two-year-olds, was a very favourite race with Sir Joseph Hawley, who chose it for the successful debut of The Palmer and Rosicrucian, so it is a little singular that it should once more be won by a youngster of his breeding. This is an own brother to Pero Gomez by Beadman—Salamanca, who was purchased by Mr. Houldsworth for 1300 g., at the sale of Sir Joseph's stud last year. He is a bay colt, with great size and power, and we should think him a very likely candidate for the highest turf honours, but that he was heavily bandaged on the fore-legs, which seem scarcely strong enough to carry his heavy frame through a long career. Strathavin, the second, is a common-looking roan, who is scarcely likely to improve much; and, among those unplaced, was Camilla, a half sister to Prince Charlie, by Saunterer—Eastern Princess, who, though rather small, has all her sire's quality, and will do better later in the season. The Prince of Wales's Stakes was virtually reduced to a match between the stable companions, Atlantic and Leolinus; and though the former had to concede 12 lb., and only finished a head in front of Sir Richard Bulkeley's horse in the Derby, the precedents of Queen's Messenger and Wenlock, and King of the Forest and Ripponden, were in his favour, and he started at the head of the quotations. Leolinus, however, took full advantage of his great pull in the weights, and, making the whole of the running, was never caught, though Atlantic, who ran with all his usual gameness, made a brilliant effort at the finish. The Ascot Stakes was not a particularly interesting race, as the class of animals that started was decidedly "below par." Once more two stable companions were first and second; but whereas Feve (6 st. 10 lb.) was a strong favourite, Coventry (6 st. 3 lb.), the winner, was allowed to start at 20 to 1. Blenheim's life for the last two seasons has been spent in unsuccessful efforts to defeat Prince Charlie, and he must be one of the gamest horses in training to stand the repeated punishment. At last, however, he has earned his reward; for in the Queen's Stand Plate he had Prince Charlie in trouble a quarter of a mile from home, and won easily by two lengths. So for the first time the "Prince of the T.Y.C." has been beaten over his own course; but it was clearly apparent that, for some unexplained reason, he was nothing like himself; and, in any case, one defeat cannot tarnish so many glorious victories, and Prince Charlie will always be remembered as the fastest horse that ever trod the turf. The withdrawal of Kaiser, who was in reserve for the Cup, spoilt the chief interest of the Gold Vase, which appeared to be at the mercy of Organist. A very slowly-run race, however, did not enable him to reap the full advantage of his fine staying powers, and he only just beat Montargis by a head—indeed, it was the universal opinion that with Fordham or Challoner on his back the French horse would have won easily. Miss Toto was last throughout, but might have done better had she been ridden differently, as for the first half of the distance she was pulling double, and wasted a great deal of strength in fighting for her head. Still, it is probable that a mile and a quarter is her best distance, and she does not relish a cup course.

The weather on Wednesday was so threatening that the attendance was comparatively small, and the racing of course was not equal to that of the Tuesday, which is always the best of the four days. After his fine performance in the Derby, Couronne de Fer was naturally made a hot favourite for a Biennial over the Old Mile; but the Ascot hill is a terrible obstacle to the success of a roarer, and both Lemnos and Spectator finished in front of him, the former winning as he chose. By a curious coincidence, they passed the judge in precisely the same order as they did in this race last season; and Quantock, who was a good deal fancied in some quarters, found himself quite out of his element in such company. Lemnos ran well for a long distance in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, and it is clear that but for meeting with an accident in the course of the race he must have won the City and Suburban. Atlantic had no trouble in conceding weight to the three wretches opposed to him in the Ascot Derby; but Apology was asked to do a great thing in the Coronation Stakes, in which she had to give no less than 17 lb. to Blancheleur. She accomplished it, however, in such brilliant style that she must have had any amount in hand in the One Thousand, in which Blancheleur, meeting her on even terms, was scarcely a length behind, and is very likely to follow in the footsteps of Achievement, Formosa, Hannah, and Marie Stuart, on the town moor at Doncaster. After her race she was backed several times at 1000 to 400 for the St. Leger, and is now decidedly first favourite for the "red ribbon." The Royal Hunt Cup, which brought twenty-six to the post, admits of little description, as the ex-hurdle-racer Lowlander (7 st. 7 lb.) took the lead immediately the flag fell, and won in the commonest of canter by half a dozen lengths. Maid of Perth (7 st. 2 lb.) was second, and Flower of Dorset (7 st. 5 lb.) third; but these positions may only have been obtained on sufferance, as so many horses were stopped when it was seen that they had not the smallest chance of success. The smart Ladylove had an easy task in a Triennial over the T.Y.C., in which Mr. Savile ran a brother to Ryshworth: he is a thorough Skirmisher in appearance; and, though he ran very gamely, wants more time, and may do better towards the close of the season. If there is a good two-year-old in the Fern Hill Stakes, it generally secures a victory, and the race this year proved no exception to the rule, for Galopin did just as he liked with his four opponents. He is a grand colt, being already as big as many three-year-olds, and has improved immensely since his first appearance at Epsom. General satisfaction was expressed that so good but unlucky a sportsman as Prince Batthyany at length owns a really first-class horse. Slumber, who is very speedy, defeated all the rest; but Quantock again performed extremely badly.

Thursday morning was cloudy and cold, but the rain held off, and just before the hour fixed for the commencement of the racing the sun shone forth in fitful gleams. The attendance was enormous, the lawn being crowded. The Royal party came in state in the same order as on Tuesday, and were greeted with immense cheering. The St. James's Palace Stakes, with which the proceedings commenced, was won,

after a fine race, by Leolinus, the succeeding event, the Eleventh Biennial, being carried off by the outsider Cambyse, the favourite, Colonel, being able to get no nearer than third. Then six weighed out for the Cup, the great event of the week, and the excitement became intense. Boiard maintained the position of favourite to the end, although each of the other competitors met with substantial support at their quoted prices. Boiard, however, won at the finish, with something to spare; Doncaster and Flageolet running a dead heat for second place.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Court of Aldermen has decided to grant to Mr. Jonas, the retiring governor of Newgate, a pension of £450 per annum.

Mr. John Walter, M.P., has consented to preside at the anniversary festival of the Printers' Corporation on July 15.

The Bank rate was on Thursday reduced from 3 per cent, to which it was lowered on the 4th inst., to 2½ per cent.

The president of the Geological Society held a reception, on Wednesday, of the Fellows, at their new rooms at Burlington House, to which they have removed from Somerset House.

Lord Selborne presided at the fortieth anniversary dinner of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday night. The subscriptions amounted to £519.

The Mansion House Fund for the relief of the distress caused by the famine in Bengal now amounts to £117,000, of which £100,000 has been transmitted to India.

The sale of the Barker collection by Messrs. Christie and Manson, which occupied five days, was concluded on Thursday week, the total proceeds of the sale being £65,389.

About 2000 persons sat down to the annual dinner of the licensed victuallers, at the Crystal Palace, on Thursday week, and £4500 was subscribed in aid of the asylum.

The new subway connecting the Metropolitan District and Metropolitan Railways with the Houses of Parliament and the courts of law at Westminster Hall was opened on Monday.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on Tuesday evening, the silver medallion was unanimously voted to Cecil Herbert Macmillan, nine years of age, for saving two brothers named Cardwell, the youngest being fourteen years old, who were in danger of drowning, near Melbourne, Victoria.

The London Conservative Association held a banquet on Wednesday night at the Cannon-street Hotel, presided over by Mr. R. N. Fowler. Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the principal speaker. A congratulatory letter was read from Mr. Disraeli.

Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., died suddenly on Wednesday morning. He had just come to town from Hawarden Castle, and was walking in Shoreditch towards the Great Eastern Railway station, when he staggered and fell down. He was conveyed to the house of a surgeon close by; but he never rallied, and died in twenty minutes.

At a meeting of the Statistical Society, on Tuesday, Sir Charles Dilke read a paper on Local Government among Different Nations. It embodied a brief review of the local institutions and administration of the principal countries in Europe. This was followed by an essay on the Co-Operative Land Movement, read by Mr. Braybrook, F.S.A.

The seventy-first annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Society for the Suppression of Vice was held, on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Lord Ebury. Mr. Collette, the secretary, read the report, detailing at some length the operations of the society during the past year. The income for the year had been £611, and, after deducting the expenditure, there remained a balance of £55.

At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board for London a report of the statistical committee upon the application of the Industrial Schools Act was brought up. The other subjects of discussion were a report from the school management committee respecting the offer of £500 from Mr. Peek for the encouragement of religious education, and the recommendation of the same body relating to the offer of £100 from Mrs. Baines, to be given as prizes for essays in cookery and home-work.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 95,036, of whom 33,489 were in workhouses and 61,547 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 6854, 11,639, and 30,239 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 496, of whom 323 were men, 131 women, and 42 children under sixteen.

An addition has been made to the learned societies of London by the formation of an association for the study of musical art and science in all its branches. Among those who have already enrolled their names are Messrs. W. Chappell, F.S.A., George Grove, G. A. Macfarren, John Hullah, Dr. Pole, and Professor Tyndall. Dr. Stainer, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, will act as secretary to the society, admission to which will be reserved for those who have made a study of some form of the art or its history.

At the Crystal Palace to-day (Saturday) the great rose show will take place. On Thursday next there will be an afternoon entertainment and an exhibition of fireworks will take place on that evening; while on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday the entire system of fountains will be displayed immediately at the close of each Handel performance. The week will be brought to a conclusion by a Shakspearean performance on Saturday next, 27th, as well as by the annual gathering of the German Gymnastic Society.

The anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Royal Caledonian Asylum was celebrated, on Monday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern—under the presidency of Sir S. Baker. There was a numerous attendance, both of ladies and gentlemen, many of the latter being attired in Highland dress and military costume. Mr. J. Cato-Daniel, secretary, announced subscriptions amounting to about £2000, including donations of a hundred guineas each from the Duke of Buccleuch and Mr. Denny, Dumbarton.

The eighth annual meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held, on Monday, at the House of the Society of Arts—Mr. Charles Brooke, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair. Captain F. Petrie, the honorary secretary, read the report; it showed a marked improvement, not only in the society's members, which had increased by 101, and now reached 501 (two-thirds of whom were country and foreign members), but also in the importance of the subjects taken up, especially those written on by Bishop Claughton, Professor Challis, Professor Morris, and others. The outside demand for the society's publications has again doubled itself, and the new "People's Editions" of the papers are much sought after.

The annual distribution of prizes to students of the Female School of Art took place, on Thursday afternoon, in the theatre of the Museum of Geology, Jermyn-street—the Archbishop of York presiding.

Earl Ducie presided, last Saturday, at a meeting of the friends and patrons of the Samaritan Free Hospital, a new branch of which was opened in Dorset-street. Lord Selborne, who was one of the speakers, in proposing the principal resolution, showed that the hospital had been remarkably successful in its treatment of the diseases of women. His Lordship passed a glowing eulogy on Mr. Spencer Wells, one of its surgeons. The meeting was also addressed by Dr. Savage, Sir T. Chambers, M.P., Mr. Daniels, Mr. Forsyth, and the Rev. Mr. Holland; and the secretary announced the receipt of subscriptions to the amount of £500, in response to an appeal by circular signed by Earl Ducie.

The Lord Mayor presided, on Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire. It was stated in the report that during the year five new fire-escapes were forwarded to towns outside the metropolis. Attention was directed to the special danger connected with model lodging-houses and the lofty buildings now erected where sites are valuable. The silver medal of the society, with £5, was awarded to William Murphy, fireman, for a courageous though unsuccessful attempt to save life at a fire in Great Windmill-street; and a silver medal was given to Police-Sergeant Faulkner, who rescued the fireman Murphy on the same occasion, after he had become insensible through the heat and smoke. Testimonials on vellum, each with a pecuniary reward, were presented to several firemen and civilians who had saved lives at fires at the imminent risk of their own.

A will case came up on Monday for proof before the Lord Justice Clerk at Edinburgh. Miss Jessie Crichton, of Newmiln, Dunfermline, died leaving property worth from £4000 to £7000, and the residue, after the payment of debts and legacies, was left to the daughter of her legal adviser, a Dunfermline solicitor. The pursuers, Richard and Andrew Crichton, the former a shoemaker and the latter a pensioner, are half brothers of the deceased lady, and were left only £5 each. They contended that at the date of the will their sister was insane, and that her law agent, Mr. J. P. Souter, had obtained her signature improperly. They asked also that an agreement should be quashed under which they gave up their legal right in consideration of a money payment of £600. Before much of the evidence had been taken a compromise was agreed to, under which, in addition to this £600, the pursuers are to be paid £1500.

There were 2263 births and 1204 deaths registered in London last week. The births were 60 above, and the deaths 198 below, the average. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 21 and 19 per 1000, further declined last week to 18—a lower rate than has prevailed in any previous week this year. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 32 from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 33 from different forms of fever, and 39 from diarrhoea. The 33 deaths referred to fever were within 7 of the average number, and included 8 certified as typhus, 17 as enteric or typhoid, and 8 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 437 and 363, further declined last week to 327, and were 58 below the average. Seven deaths were caused by street accidents.

When the inquiry into the adulteration of food was resumed before the House of Commons Committee, on Monday, Dr. Augustus Voelcker, chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, was examined at some length. He gave much valuable information, and expressed his opinion that it was desirable to extend the operation of the Adulteration Act to cattle foods. Dr. Voelcker was in favour of establishing an analytical court of appeal, for he was convinced that the food analysts by their excesses had been the greatest enemies of the Act. "Australian" and "Dutch" butter were the subjects of investigation before the Committee. Dr. Voelcker described both compounds, the staple ingredient in which is American lard. With respect to milk, Dr. Voelcker countenanced the plea of the sellers that allowance ought to be made for natural variations. He said he was astonished at analysts professing to fix the exact quantity of water added. Another witness was Mr. Berringer, a starch manufacturer, who stated that he had re-dried tea which had been damaged by sea-water; and that formerly he had been in the practice of re-facing tea, but not injuriously.

LAW AND POLICE.

Several actions for compensation were tried in the law courts last Saturday, which was the first day of the after-term sittings. In the Court of Queen's Bench Mr. Brinsley, a civil engineer, obtained £550 compensation for injuries received in an accident on the Metropolitan District Railway in August last. In the Exchequer Court the London Tramways Company was cast in £80 damages done to a brougham with which one of their cars came into collision at Clapham-rise.

Having partly heard the arguments on the motion to restrain in the provinces the performance of "La Fille de Madame Angot," Vice-Chancellor Malins, yesterday week, said his impression was up to the present time much in favour of the plaintiffs, Mr. and Mrs. Liston, as opposed to the defendants, Miss Emily Soldene and her husband, Mr. Powell; but he strongly recommended a settlement of the dispute.

Mr. Whalley was, on Wednesday, sued in the Court of Queen's Bench by Mr. East, of the Queen's Hotel, St. Martin's-le-Grand, a fellow-champion of the Claimant, for £100 advanced to the defence fund. Plaintiff having alleged that the money was advanced on Mr. Whalley's personal security, a verdict was given for the full amount.

An action in the Common Pleas was before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and a special jury, at the Sheriff's Court, Red Lion-square, to assess the amount of compensation to be awarded in an action of breach of promise of marriage, in which the damages were laid at £10,000. The plaintiff was Miss Elizabeth Bottenheim, and the defendant Elias J. Davis. Judgment having been allowed to go by default, the suit was sent to this court on the question of damages. An arrangement was come to, and the damages were assessed at £1000.

In the Court of Chancery, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, before Sheriff M'Laren, the claim of Mr. Fulton to the Eglington estates was abandoned, and expenses were awarded to the Earl of Eglington in so far as he had defended the case.

Sir W. Carroll, who was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1869 and 1870, brought an action for libel in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench, last Saturday, against an artist, claiming £500 as damages for the publication of a caricature in which Sir William was represented suffering from a fit of gout

with his legs encased in bandages, and underneath the words, "Is there anything I can go for to fetch for to carry for to get—a Lord Mayor, a Collector-General, a City Marshal, and an Apothecary-General, a City Treasurer, a Town Councillor, anything, everything." The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £40 damages. In the libel case of "Carroll v. Hayes," tried in Dublin on Tuesday, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with one farthing damages. The Chief Justice certified for costs, upon the ground that there was personal malice, that the publication was wilful, and that the defendant had been asked to apologise and had refused.

Henry Jacobs, the Prussian Jew who has distinguished himself in the Court of Queen's Bench by his acquaintance with English statute law, has learned something of the English doctrine of "contempt of court." He was charged, yesterday week, with having altered the indorsement of Mr. Justice Brett on a summons at chambers. His Lordship's "No order" had been erased and an address written over it. Jacobs said it had been done by a solicitor's clerk, whose address he did not know. He was detained in court till the clerk—one Duffield—came, and explained that Jacobs had brought him the summons with the Judge's order erased, and had asked him to fill in the substituted words. The Chief Justice severely censured Duffield, and sent Jacobs to gaol for six months.

Before the Lord Chief Baron, in the Central Criminal Court, the five men charged with conspiring to defeat the ends of justice by preventing Emily Easterby from giving evidence against the brothers Diprose were put on trial. At the close of the evidence, yesterday week, Mr. Poland summed up for the prosecution. The defence made by Hammond and Baldwin was that they had acted in the matter as the Diproses' servants, while for Harris it was contended that he had acted merely in his capacity of attorney. By the Judge's direction Wells was acquitted, and the other three convicted. Harris was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, Hammond to four, and Baldwin to six months' hard labour. Holman, who had pleaded guilty, and given evidence criminating his companions, was discharged on his recognisances to come up for judgment when called upon. Edward Clapp, who attempted to poison his child by giving its nurse a tin of milk mixed with white precipitate for its use, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

The June Sessions of the Peace for Middlesex were opened on Monday. Sentence of imprisonment, with hard labour, for twelve months was passed on William Dalzell Pearce, a retired naval officer, aged thirty-two. The prisoner's crime was obtaining money by false pretences. Arthur Jones, a plumber, was convicted of stealing a silver inkstand, value £15, from the residence of Sir William Stephenson, one of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. A previous conviction being recorded against him, he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.—On Tuesday William E. Lord, aged eleven, who was convicted last session of stealing £2 5s. 6d. in the dwelling-house of Charles Lavender, was brought up for judgment. The prisoner, it was stated, had been led into the commission of crime by having read penny publications relating to the adventures of highwaymen. Mr. Serjeant Cox said he should not send the prisoner to a reformatory, as he was a very clever boy, and might be the means of corrupting other boys. He meant to teach him that he was mistaken in thinking crime was a grand thing. He would teach him that it was very degrading. The learned Serjeant then ordered the boy to be kept to hard labour for six months, and during that time to be twice whipped, receiving each time fifteen strokes with a birch rod. Mrs. Doherty, who had pleaded to an indictment charging her with an attempt to commit suicide, was certified to be suffering from "religious melancholia." She was formally sentenced to be imprisoned for a month previously to her removal to a lunatic asylum.—On Wednesday Emma Lemon, twenty-eight, pleaded guilty to several charges of stealing children's boots and to a charge of stealing a child and its clothing. She had induced children to intrust her with their boots and various articles of clothing, and had then gone away and left them to get home the best way they could. The child she had stolen was sent out on an errand by its mother in Arthur-street, New Oxford-street, and was found some time afterwards, at a police-station in Lambeth, stripped of nearly all its clothing and its boots. The Assistant Judge sentenced the prisoner to seven years' penal servitude.

A French gentleman was, on Monday, charged at the Mansion House with having challenged the manager of the Credit Foncier of Mauritius to fight a duel. The defendant, who stated that he was unacquainted with the laws of this country, pledged his word not again to molest the complainant; and, upon the latter expressing satisfaction with this promise, the proceedings terminated.

At Bow-street, last Saturday, a woman was convicted of robbing children in the streets of articles of wearing apparel, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Mr. W. B. St. Quintin was, on Monday, committed by Mr. Newton for trial on the charge of libelling a solicitor by accusing him of cheating at écarté. Bail was accepted.

Gustave Bernard, the Pole who took such an eccentric mode of engaging Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar with the merits of his invention, was finally examined at Marlborough-street, last Saturday, on the charge of unlawfully pledging a number of diamonds, and ordered to pay a fine of 40s. and £29 5s., the amount for which the property was pawned—the magistrate being of opinion that he intended to redeem it.

For an assault upon a county-court bailiff, Mr. Matthew Wyatt was, on Tuesday, sentenced by the Marylebone police magistrate to six weeks' imprisonment.

Two charges of neglect of children on the part of parents were investigated by metropolitan magistrates on Tuesday. At Clerkenwell Police Court a man and his wife were brought up for this offence. It was proved that the former earned about £1 ls. a week and his wife 10s.; that the man spent his money in drink, and that their child had been found by the parish authorities in an emaciated and almost dying state, the result of continued neglect and ill-usage. The man was sentenced to three months' hard labour, and the woman was bound over to come up for judgment if called upon. At the Southwark Police Court a boy eleven years of age, who had been wandering about the streets in a destitute condition, and who could neither read nor write, was ordered to be sent to school.

Two cases of sending bad meat to the London market were before Alderman Figgins at Guildhall yesterday week. The first charge was against Thomas Thovey, meat salesman, of Corsley, in Wiltshire. The magistrate sentenced him to one month's imprisonment. James Clarke, butcher, of Axminster, was summoned for sending to market two cows which were diseased and unfit for food, and Alderman Figgins imposed a penalty of £20, and £3 3s. costs.

Mr. Fielder, of Albany Lodge, Fulham, has had to pay a penalty of fourteen days' imprisonment for assaulting the police, an offence which he aggravated by accusing a constable of having first struck him.



VILLAGE OF
ELSTOW



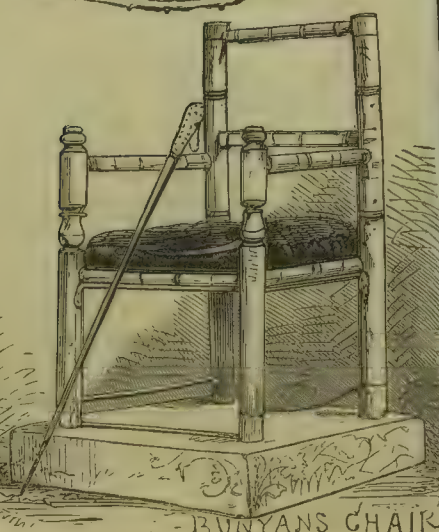
ELSTOW CHURCH



BUNYAN'S COTTAGE



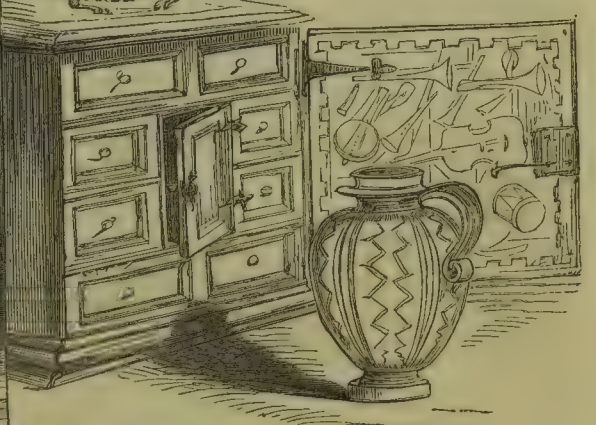
COTTAGE ON THE GREEN



BUNYAN'S CHAIR



INT. OF ELSTOW CHURCH



BUNYAN RELICS.



UNVEILING THE STATUE OF JOHN BUNYAN, AT BEDFORD.

THE BUNYAN FESTIVAL AT BEDFORD.

An illustration was given last week of the bronze statue of John Bunyan, erected in St. Peter's Green at Bedford, which is a gift of the Duke of Bedford to that town. The ceremony of unveiling it was performed on the Wednesday by Lady Augusta Stanley, wife of the Dean of Westminster. The Very Rev. Dean Stanley, her husband, as well as Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire, and other persons of distinction, with the Mayor of Bedford, Mr. G. Hurst, and the Rev. Dr. Brock and Rev. Dr. Allon, two Nonconformist ministers of London, took part in these proceedings. The address of Dean Stanley, at the afternoon meeting, had those graces of true Christian liberality and fearless candour which characterise all that he says and does. He referred very happily to a well-known incident in Bunyan's popular allegorical tale:—"There are certain places which we pass by in our wanderings in life like that which the Pilgrim saw, in which two giants dwelt of old, who, he says, were either dead many a year ago or grown so crazy and stiff in their joints that they did little more than sit in their caves, their mouths grinning at the pilgrims as they go by. It is such a cave's mouth as we are in to-day. We see at a distance—a long distance of two hundred years—a giant who in Bunyan's time was very stout and hearty. What shall we call him? His name was Old Intolerance—a giant who, first under the Commonwealth in the shape of the Presbyterian

clergy, could not bear with the preaching of an illiterate tinker and unordained minister, and then, in the shape of the Episcopal clergy, shut him up for twelve years in Bedford goal. All this is dead and gone for ever (Great cheering, and a voice, 'Bravo!') Don't be too jubilant. The old giant is still alive. He may be seen in many shapes on all sides, heard in many voices. The spirit of burning and the spirit of judgment have not altogether departed from mankind, either from Churchmen or Nonconformists; but his joints are very stiff and crazy, and when, on this day, clergy and magistrates of Bedford are seen rejoicing in common with their Dissenting brethren at the inauguration of a memorial to him who once suffered at the hands of their spiritual forefathers, it is a proof that the world has, at least in this respect, become a little more charitable, become a little more enlightened, and more capable of seeing the inward good behind outward differences."

These generous and really Christian sentiments uttered by Dean Stanley were heartily responded to by the Nonconformist part of the company. In the evening a lecture upon the life and works of John Bunyan was delivered by the Rev. C. M. Birrell, of Liverpool, in the Bunyan Meeting-house. The Mayor of Bedford entertained about seventy guests at a banquet, and there was a display of fireworks—not the most appropriate kind of treat for such an occasion.

In the hall of the Corn Exchange, where the afternoon meeting was held, a collection of Bunyan relics was exhibited:

Some of these are represented in our Illustrations on the opposite page.

The village of Elstow, a mile from Bedford town, was the birthplace, in 1628, of John Bunyan; and there is a cottage, on the site of the one where he was born, which is shown to visitors, but seems to be of later building. The name of this village was formerly Helenstow, which has been shortened into Elstow. It has an old Norman church, with a vaulted room called the chapter house, and with a detached square tower surmounted by a belfry and steeple. The biography of John Bunyan, written by Southey, following the confessions of personal experiences in Bunyan's "Grace Abounding," relates how the young village tinker used to attend this church with his wife Elizabeth, and to play at tip-cat, with his bat and ball, after the church service. Calvin had set the example, we are told, of doing much the same at Geneva; but the English Puritans soon taught Bunyan to think his Sunday recreation desperately wicked. Another youthful delight of Bunyan's was to take a hand in bell-ringing; and many an hour, at morn or eve, did he pull the ropes in that old belfry-tower at Elstow. But when he came to think it a sin, he would stand and look up at the swinging bells, and fear lest, by a miracle of divine vengeance, they should fall upon his guilty head. His greatest real fault, in the opinion of his neighbours, was the habit of profane cursing and swearing; for he was never a drunkard, or profligate, or dishonest. The



SCENE OF THE WRECK OF THE MAIL-STEAMER NIL ON THE COAST OF JAPAN



THE JAPANESE CEMETERY OF IRUMA.

whole story of his repentance is very interesting and instructive, proving that the instinct of religious life, once fairly awakened, cannot satisfy its affections with the performance of ordinary moral duties. To him, as to Luther and Augustine, and to millions of other earnest souls, the doctrine of St. Paul at last brought health and peace. He became one of its preachers outside the ecclesiastical pale, and suffered many years' harsh treatment for this offence in Christian England two centuries ago. The prison in which he was long confined was the old county gaol, which has long since been demolished; not the lock-up house, still extant on the bridge in the town. Bunyan was employed for some time as an itinerant district preacher; and it was at a place called Samsell—a farmhouse or rural squire's mansion—that he was arrested, in 1660, while holding a private prayer meeting, and was held before Justice Wingate. Twelve long years—to June, 1672—was the duration, at first, of his real, latterly of his nominal, confinement; for he was allowed, in the last four years at least, to go about the town, and he then regularly attended the Baptist meeting. From 1672 to his death, in 1683, he was unmolested, living at Bedford as a recognised minister of that religious society. He came yearly to London and preached in Jewin-street. He died at the house of a friend on Snow-hill, and is buried in Bunhill-fields Cemetery. The genius of Bunyan as a prose-poet, along with the moral and religious interest of his writings, has gained him a high place in English literature.

Among the "relics" shown at the Bedford Festival was a copy of Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," in three volumes, with notes in Bunyan's handwriting. Other articles had more the character of domestic and personal association. There was his will, dated 1685, bequeathing all his goods to his wife. The curious old cabinet of inlaid wood, 18 in. square, was given by his great-granddaughter to the person from whom it passed to the Bunyan Meeting-house in 1834. The jug, being that which Bunyan used in prison, and the walking-stick that aided his steps in many a journey on foot to preach the Gospel, are certainly authentic. The chair of John Bunyan and the view of Elstow Church are represented in our pages from photographs by Mr. G. Downes, of Bedford.

WRECK OF THE NIL.

The wreck of the French mail-steamer Nil, on the night of March 30, upon the coast of Japan, with the loss of eighty-eight lives, has been mentioned among the shipping disasters of this year. We are obliged to Mr. G. Cullen Pearson, of Yokohama, one of the firm of Pearson and Laurence, in Japan, for two sketches, taken a few days after this misfortune, in which his partner, Mr. Sydney Laurence, was among the lost. The first of Mr. Pearson's sketches shows the scene of the wreck; the other shows a Japanese burial-ground, where are laid the bodies recovered from the sea. The place of the wreck is between the small fishing-villages of Iruma and Yoshida, nearly at the extreme point of Cape Idzu, and eight hours' steam voyage from Yokohama, in Jeddo Bay. The mountains—at this season of the year snow-capped—are those bordering the Gulf of Suruga. The small beach to the right is that of Yoshida, where three of the survivors managed to get ashore in the ship's cutter, which they held against the sea until morning. The fourth survivor managed to swim to the foot of the rock, and, though much cut, to scramble up the cliffs and get down to Iruma. These survivors are two sailors, cook, and baker, not a single officer or passenger escaping. The second sketch shows the native cemetery adjoining the temple at Iruma, where all the bodies washed ashore were buried with decency and respect. Nothing could exceed the kindness of the Japanese to the survivors, or the attention paid by these people to the interment of the bodies. Nineteen bodies only have come ashore; it is probable that the greater part are kept down by the awning that covered the deck of the steamer. The Japanese pay great attention to their cemeteries. The gravestones, called "sekito," are well cut, and are of various forms. In some cases large rough stones are placed instead of the square-hewn. Flowers are generally placed in a small bottle or vase, called "hanazashi," before each grave. Once a year the festival called the Bon festival, or festival of the dead, is held. The crosses mark the spot in Iruma cemetery set apart for those drowned in the Nil, and a small rough stone wall has been put around to separate this spot from the native burial-ground.

The Somerset and Dorset Railway Company opened a branch of their line from Bournemouth to Poole on Monday.

In a cricket-match between the counties of Gloucester and Sussex, the former won in a single innings of 381, towards which Mr. G. F. Grace contributed 179 runs. The Sussex innings were 231 and 148, in the first of which Fillery made 87. Another remarkable innings was that of the Bar in their contest with the Army, when the former scored 333, against the two innings of the latter, numbering 155 and 149. The score of the day was made by Mr. C. J. Ottaway, of the winning side, whilst on the other Captain C. V. Eccles made 68 runs. Marylebone Club and Ground v. West of England (twelve a side) was concluded at Lord's, on Tuesday, when Marylebone won by nine wickets; and in the match between the Universities and the Gentlemen of England, the latter won in one innings, with 76 runs to spare.

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THE Rev. Sir EDWARD JODRELL, Bart.
"To Messrs. Feltoe and Sons, 25, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W.—When at Ball I received an Analytical Report of your SPECIALITE SHERRY, and you must forgive me for saying that at first I regarded the whole matter as a most egregious piece of humbug. Having, however, tasted the wine in question, and found it most agreeable to the palate, I determined, on my own responsibility, to have it analysed for myself, having fully ascertained, previously to expose any hoax, to have it analysed, or to give you the benefit of the analysis, should it turn out in your favour. I have the pleasure to forward you Professor Redwood's (of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain) analysis, which says more than I can express. I am very particular as to the wine I drink, and as I have been hitherto buying every day sherry at 60s. a dozen, I am rejoiced to find now that I can purchase wine of equal strength and superior bouquet at half that price. This should be known to the general public, and you can make any use you deem proper of this letter, and also of Professor Redwood's most elaborate analysis. Yours faithfully (Signed) Edward Repps Jodrell, 21, Portland-place, London, Dec 9, 1873."

DR. REDWOOD, Prof. sor of Chemistry to the

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN—"To

THE REV. Sir E. R. JODRELL.—Sir,—I have completed the analysis of the sample of sherry you left with me, and proceed to report the result. Judged by the palate, it might be represented as a light, moderately dry wine, with nothing to object to in its flavour or apparent strength. It is slightly acid to test-paper, and has a specific gravity of 986.8. These characters, together with the analysis of a sample of reputed good Montilla sherry, the specific gravity of which I find to be 986.6, and the acidity almost identical with that of your sample. I proceeded to make a more minute analysis, the results of which were as follow:—Absolute alcohol, by volume, 20 parts in 100; free or uncombined acid, partly volatile and partly non-volatile, 0.51 parts in 100; volatile acid (acetic acid), 0.1 part in 100; sugar and extra t., 2.5 parts in 100; ash, from incineration of extract, 0.45 parts in 100; mineral acid, or inorganic matter not yielded by grape-juice, none. These results are all satisfactory. The proportion of alcohol is that found in the best samples of sherry; the volatile acid (acetic acid) is not more than is usually present, and the fixed acid is the true acid of the grape—namely, tartaric acid. The ash is not more than it should be, and contains nothing foreign to the grape. In preparing this analysis, I have been enabled to observe that the alcohol, when separated from the other constituents of the wine, was pure in flavour and of good quality, and that there was nothing objectionable in the extract or other products that were separated in the process of analysis. I am, yours truly, (Signed) T. Redwood.—Dec 8, 1873."

THE PUBLIC ANALYST for PADDINGTON writes, Jan. 17, 1874:—

"I HAVE had it tested in my Laboratory, and am satisfied that it is a genuine, high-class, natural wine, and free from any admixture or acidity. Invalids and persons who have gouty or uric acid tendencies, and require wine as a beverage in moderate quantity, will find your SPECIALITE SHERRY pure and wholesome. (Signed) Wm. HARDWICK, M.I."

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THE recent Medical Correspondence in the "Times" demonstrates how injurious to health is artificially made-up sherry "as L. queur," unreasonably alcoholised.

JOHN WOOLCOTT, Esq., F.R.C.S., Maidstone, Consulting Surgeon of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, writes:—"I inclose a cheque for your account, and I take this opportunity to testify concerning the excellent quality of your dry 'Specialite' Sherry. I have been a great sufferer with gout, and for a long time I have been in search of a light sherry, free from acid, which I might take and feel that it was doing me good instead of harm, and such I have found your wine, and have recommended it extensively to my patients in consequence."

JAMES EDMUNDS, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., London, late Senior Physician to the British Lying-in Hospital, writes:—"I inclose a cheque for your account, and I take this opportunity to testify concerning the excellent quality of your dry 'Specialite' Sherry. I have been a great sufferer with gout, and for a long time I have been in search of a light sherry, free from acid, which I might take and feel that it was doing me good instead of harm, and such I have found your wine, and have recommended it extensively to my patients in consequence."

CHARLES WARDEN, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Hon Surgeon to the Birmingham Orthopaedic Hospital, Ear and Throat Infirmary, and Lying-in Charity, late House Physician Westminster Hospital, writes:—"I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to the high quality of your 'Specialite' Sherry, having carefully tested its genuine character, perfect freedom from acidity, and its great suitability as a wine for invalids, and I confidently recommend it as a most agreeable wine to the most delicate palate."

RICHARD CROSS, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., J.P., Scarborough, writes:—"I have recommended several of my patients to purchase your wine, and am glad they find it to agree remarkably well with them."

PERRY DICKEN, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Aubrey-de-la-Zouch, writes:—"I find the wine remarkably clean, dry, and free from spirit. I consider it a useful, agreeable, digestive tonic. It not only combines cheapness with flavour and character, but is a remarkably wholesome stimulant, to be taken at meals."

F. C. WEBB, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.L.S., F.R.S. London, Physician Great Northern Hospital, writes: "It is certainly one of the nicest light sherrys I have ever tasted."

J. M. LISTER, Esq., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer Penkridge District, Staffordshire, writes:—"I enclose my cheque, and beg to say I consider it a good wine, and calculated to be very useful to gouty or rheumatic patients."

J. M. FOX, Esq., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health, Aconashi, writes:—"Until I lately made the acquaintance of your Specialite Sherry I had made up my mind never more to try any expensive sherry; but I am enabled to say, from experience on the part of myself and friends, that it is a sound, honest, easily assimilable and invigorating wine. I have prescribed it to some of my dyspeptic old patients, who, I find, on inquiry, are steady customers."

P. WARREN SUTHERLAND, Esq., Surgeon H.M. 11th Regiment Native Infantry, Bareilly, India, writes:—"I shall be much obliged if you will send me out a quarter cask of your 'Specialite' Sherry, if it is suited for India; as a medical man, I shall recommend it." Mr. Sutherland writes again, May 8, 1874:—"I like the sherry much; I shall most strongly recommend it."

MESSRS. FELTOE and SONS (by appointment to the Royal Family) ask indulgence of the public for a little unavoidable delay in executing an order, arising from their constant order daily; they are excited in rotation, but where immediate attention is requested priority is given.

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PRINCESS LOUISE AT THE FLOWER-SHOW IN THE PEOPLE'S GARDEN, WILLES-DEW.



THE ASSAULT ON M. GAMBETTA BY M. DE SAINTE-CROIX AT THE SAINTE LAZARE STATION, PARIS.

THE PEOPLE'S CLUB GARDEN.

This popular pleasure-ground is near the Willesden Junction station of the London and North-Western, West London, and Hampstead Junction Railways. It has been acquired and adorned by the agency of a co-operative club, of which Messrs. W. R. Warner, Mayes, Andrews, and G. Howell are directors, and which is promoted by Lord Lyttelton, Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., Mr. Hodgson Pratt, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, the Rev. H. Solly, and others interested in social progress. That it may be open to all, the purchase of the shares may be paid by instalments of twenty-one pence a month, the possession of one share of twenty shillings in value being necessary to constitute membership; candidates for membership have to be proposed by members. A member can only introduce the same friend twice in a year. The situation commands a pleasing view of the grassy country of West Middlesex, to the hills of Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, or to those of Surrey in an opposite direction. The grounds are fairly laid out, in unpretending style. Besides the more modern game of croquet, the older ones of bowling and quoits have not been forgotten, and there are cricket-fields, a small theatre (fitted up by the shareholders as a labour of love in their spare hours) a gymnastic-ground, and a very large dancing-platform.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise on Saturday presented the prizes to the growers of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, in the annual horticultural show at the People's Garden. The Princess was accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, M.P., the Countess of Abergavenny, Lady Johnstone, Mrs. Malcolm, Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., the Right Hon. William Cowper-Temple, M.P., the Rev. William Rogers, of Bishopsgate, and a distinguished company. They were received by the directors and conducted round the grounds. Mr. Warner, the chairman, explained the arrangements of the People's Garden Club. The flower and fruit show, under a marquee, was inspected by the company. The prizes were given by her Royal Highness on the dancing-platform. The Marquis of Lorne made a brief speech for the Princess and himself, and said that they had great pleasure in attending. The prizes were pretty articles of use or ornament. The chief winners were Mr. J. James, of Isleworth, Mr. Burley, Mr. G. Brush, Mr. T. Parsons, Mr. Mark Walker, and Mr. L. J. Baker. Miss Warner presented the Princess with a handsome bouquet, which was graciously accepted. The amusements of the evening were dancing, a dramatic performance, and fireworks. The sale of refreshments is provided for by this club; but though the members can purchase all excisable liquors, the chief demand was for tea.

THE ASSAULT ON M. GAMBETTA.

At the Paris Chamber of Correctional Police, on Saturday, a Bonapartist military man named Louis Henri Renouard, and styling himself the Comte de St. Croix, was charged with an assault upon the Republican Dictator of 1870. In our last week's Paris letter, relating the debates of the National Assembly, a violent speech of M. Gambetta's was mentioned, denouncing the Bonapartists as "misérables" or wretches, which seems to have been the provocation for this assault. M. Gambetta returned from Versailles to Paris by railway, and, leaving the train at the St. Lazare station, went towards the grand staircase which leads out to the Place St. Lazare. He was accompanied by M. Ordinaire, another member of the Assembly. The defendant sprang forward out of the surrounding crowd, and struck M. Gambetta in the face with his closed fist. He had a stick, which he brandished so that it fell upon M. Ordinaire, who had interposed to shield his friend Gambetta. When brought before the magistrates, he pleaded that his intention was only to provoke M. Gambetta to fight a duel, and he declared that he used his open hand, not his fist. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 200f. His military rank was not very high, and seems equivocal.

A PORTUGUESE BULL FIGHT.

Some of the Portuguese nobility and gentry, on Sunday, the 24th ult., exhibited a grand bull fight in the Praça Amphitheatre, Campo de Santa Anna, at Lisbon, to raise money for the relief of the sick and wounded, on both sides, in the Carlist civil war in Spain. The illustrations we engrave are from sketches by our special Portuguese artist, Raphael Bordallo Pinheiro. He also sent us the play-bill, which is superbly printed in gold on crimson satin paper; but the following notes, written by Mr. M. Lenetas, bookseller, of Lisbon, will best explain this subject:—

"The bull fight as it obtains in Portugal is a peculiar institution of remote origin, and is entirely different from the Spanish bull fight. For centuries past it has been the custom of the nobility and gentry to take part in this diversion. Many of the Portuguese monarchs and princes have distinguished themselves in it, as it was always considered an excellent school of horsemanship and training of the cavalier for war. One of the first Kings who fought bulls was the ill-starred Dom Sebastian, and the last was Dom Miguel de Braganza.

"The bull fight of which we treat was given under the auspices of the Marquis de Castello Melhor, who is famed for his skill as a horseman. Among others who took part in it were some gallant youths of the Portuguese nobility or *Fidalguia*. According to the Portuguese system the bull is never killed, and its horns are tipped with balls of leather that it may not kill either man or horse. The performance is attended with some time-honoured customs and regulations. It begins with the courtesies of the "netto," who always appears mounted. His business is to convey the orders of the director of the ring, as well as to take part in the fight. According to a venerable usage, the reason for which is not now known, the netto enters with his face muffled in his cloak, and does not unmask until he reaches the middle of the circle. Before, however, the netto makes his entry, the *azemola* is led on a mule, richly caparisoned in the old Portuguese fashion; and carrying the box which contains the *farpas* or darts to be used in the combat. At the same time appear the *moços de forcado*, whose business is to fasten the bull by main force. These men are armed with short two-pronged pikes. When the netto has done, begin the courtesies of the cavaliers, who greet the public all round the circle to the music of the band. They are superbly mounted, usually on their own horses. Behind them several running footmen lead other horses, which are often very fine animals, to be used as reserve mounts, if the occasions of the fight should require. At the same time enter the *bandarilheiros*, who ply the bull with flags and cloaks, after the Spanish fashion. The *moços do curro* and all others who take part in the fight have now entered the arena. The *curro* is the inclosure where the bulls are kept, and the *moços do curro* have to attend to their exit and entrance.

"When the cavaliers have ridden slowly round the ring, saluting the public, they retire, change horses, and the business of the day commences. The aim of the cavalier is to fix a *farpa*, or short lance with a slight wood handle, in the neck of the bull, without his horse being hurt or upset. To do this

well requires great skill and practice. When the iron is fixed the staff is broken off by the cavalier, and is thrown away. The feats of the Marquis de Castello Melhor upon this occasion excited great enthusiasm. More than once in his performance the audience stood up, and greeted him, from boxes and pit, with waving handkerchiefs, while two floral crowns were thrown at his feet. When the cavalier has finished, the bull is fought in the Spanish fashion, by the men with cloaks and flags, and darts are fixed in his neck as often as possible. At the finish come in the *homens de forcado*. Sometimes one claps his hands to the bull; and, when the bull comes on, the man throws himself between the bull's horns, while his comrades pin the bull by the tail and neck and hold him by main force. This is called the "pega." It is the part of the performance most appreciated and applauded by Portuguese spectators, being purely national. In the bull fight, of which we now speak, Senhor Manoel Ferreira Pinto Bastos was the one who most distinguished himself in seizing the bull. When the bull has been fought, the *moços do curro*, who may be gentlemen of rank, introduce the *cabretes*, tame oxen with large bells round their necks. They compel the bull, with the long sticks they carry, to leave the ring along with his harmless brethren. When one bull has been put through the programme another is introduced, until nine or ten have figured in the arena.

"The particular rules and usages we describe are closely followed in the bull fights only when the gentry and nobility take part. The ordinary representations are more like the Spanish system. Nearly all the Lisbon world of fashion, elegance, and title filled the boxes and benches of the Praça on this occasion; the result was a very large contribution of money in aid of the charitable object for which the entertainment was got up."

One of the sketches of M. Bordallo Pinheiro shows the scene in the theatre when the leading cavalheiro, the Marquis de Castello Melhor, rode in to make his bow to the spectators. Behind him walk the *bandarilheiros* or flagmen, the *moços de forcado* or pitchfork-men, the *abegano*, and the *moços do curro*. The netto, and another cavalheiro are on horseback in the background.

The other page of Engravings presents a variety of figures and actions. In the centre of the page is shown the leading in of the *azemola* mule, laden with small darts and flags to be stuck in the poor bull. To the right and left of this we see an encounter between a bull and a cavalheiro, who evades the bull's onset and thrusts his slight lance into the beast's neck. Having done this, he is to break off the shaft, so as to leave the point and the flag, to be noted to his credit on the score of this cruel game. The several groups below are now to be remarked. In the middle is the netto, with cloak thrown over his face; he waits in the lists of fight, and serves as herald, but never attacks the bull. He is attended by two *andarilhos*, or messengers, who pick up the fallen darts and flags. To the left, a mob of *moços* are teasing the bull to provoke his rage. To the right, we see them in the *pega*; one man has got between the bull's horns; the other men are holding down the bull by force applied to his back, hind quarters, and tail. The differently dressed performers shown at the top of the page need a few words of explaining. Here the central figure, mounted, is that of the netto. On each hand a mounted cavalheiro supports him, but with some difference of costume; one having the courtier's dress of the last century; the other being equipped as a modern Portuguese sportsman to meet the bull. A *bandarilheiro*, in full state attire, and two of the bull's keepers, the *abegano* and a *moço do curro*, one smoking his pipe, are placed on the right-hand side of the page. On the left-hand side are one of the *moços de forcado*, or pitchfork-drivers, one of the *moços do curro*, with a long wand, and a *bandarilheiro*, holding his cloak ready to cast over the bull's head.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The specialty of last week—indeed, one of the chief events of the season—was the production of "Il Talismano" at this establishment, to which we could but briefly allude in our previous notice, as the performance took place on Thursday night.

This posthumous work of the late Mr. Balfe was originally composed to an English libretto written by Mr. Arthur Matthison, who has taken some of the leading incidents of Scott's well-known romance, which he has strung together as a framework for a series of scenes that offer good scope for the purposes of the composer.

Much interest attached to the first hearing of this opera in the same theatre in which the composer made his earliest English success, by his "Siege of Rochelle," in 1835. "The Talisman" was not quite completed when the composer died (in 1870), and the slight additions requisite to finish it, and the recitatives which replace the original dialogue, were supplied by Sir Michael Costa, whose care in superintending the rehearsals and in conducting the performance was of high value. The Italian text has been furnished by Signor Zaffra, and the work is mounted on the stage with great splendour as to costumes and scenery; the latter offering several admirable specimens of the skill of Mr. William Beverly, especially the opening scene of the desert; that of St. George's Mount, with sunset effects; and the final view of the sea, with the fleet of the Crusaders.

The music of "Il Talismano" offers a strong contrast to the earlier style of the composer, in which a light vein of melody is the prevailing feature. This last of Balfe's works displays the same tendency as that which is observable in the operas immediately preceding it—an endeavour at the elaborate combinations and intense dramatic effects of the French romantic school. Notwithstanding this, however, there are several solo pieces which stand prominently out, and which will, doubtless, be largely in demand as extracts from the opera. These are Edith Plantagenet's prayer, with its graceful "largo" ("Placida notte") and the following animated "allegro" her characteristic romance, "La Canzona d'Evelina," and her bravura rondeau, "Nella dolce trepidanza." Exquisitely sung by Madame Christine Nilsson, each of these movements called forth great applause. A very light and tuneful aria for the Queen ("La guerra appena")—sung with much piquancy by Mdlle. Marie Roze—was also among the special successes of the evening, other instances having been the graceful "flower-song" (Candido fiore) for Sir Kenneth, and his aria, "A te coll' aurea sera," in both of which Signor Campanini's voice and cantabile style were favourably displayed. There is considerable character in the solo of Neobanus, "Mi piace un cielo," which was given with much point by Signor Catalani; and Richard Cœur de Lion's air, "Oh! chi d'amor," and his prayer, "Sommo, Signore," have some agreeable cantabile passages, of which Signor Rota made the most.

Of the concerted movements for solo voices the best are the duet for Lady Edith and Sir Kenneth, "Quest' anel" (the bright and tuneful close of which was enthusiastically encored), and the trio for Edith, the Queen, and Richard, "Cara perché

si dolente." Of the fuller pieces, the most effective were the opening chorus of Arabs, "Prodi guerrieri Alla" (in which is some characteristic writing), the concerted movement in the scene of dispute at St. George's Mount, and the finale of the second act. The little music assigned to the part of the Emir (who makes but a transient appearance in the first scene) was well sung by Signor Campobello, whose make-up was extremely good. Other characters were efficiently represented by Signor Rinaldini (De Vaux), Signor Casaboni (Duke of Austria), and Signor Costa (King of France).

Of the charm, vocal and personal, of Madame Nilsson's performance it is impossible to speak too highly. Her representation of the character of Edith would alone suffice to render "Il Talismano" attractive.

The Engraving given on page 581 represents the scene at the close of the second act, where Richard raises his battle-axe to strike down Sir Kenneth for his supposed treachery, but is prevented by the interposition of the Queen and Edith.

The opera on Saturday was "Les Huguenots." "Il Talismano" was given again on Monday and Wednesday. On Tuesday "Semiramide" was repeated. "Lucrezia Borgia" was announced for Thursday, and "La Favorita" for to-night (Saturday).

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The three last performances of the past week were all repetitions of operas with a familiar cast—on Thursday "Les Diamans de la Couronne," on Friday "Der Freischütz," and on Saturday "Dinorah."

This week there were again six operas. On Monday Madame Vilda repeated her performance as Norma, with a renewal of the favourable reception which greeted her reappearance in that character in the previous week.

On Tuesday "Mignon" was to have been given for the first time at this establishment, but was replaced by "La Sonnambula," in consequence of the indisposition of Mdlle. Marimon.

"Il Trovatore" was performed on Wednesday; the announcements for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday having been, respectively, "Les Huguenots," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and "Mignon."

The triennial Handel festival at the Crystal Palace began yesterday (Friday) with the grand public rehearsal. The programme prepared for the occasion consisted of a selection from that of the forthcoming performances (on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday), of which we shall have to speak next week.

The sixth concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday evening, when the orchestral pieces were the two movements of Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor, Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, a very characteristic and cleverly-instrumented overture ("The Taming of the Shrew") by Rheinberger, and Weber's overture to "Oberon." The instrumental performances were completed by Madame Norman-Néruda's brilliant and refined execution of Mendelssohn's violin concerto. A pretty bolero, by M. Gounod, was sung (for the first time) by Madame Miliano, who also gave Cimarosa's scena, "Ah! parlale." Of the lady, who made her début on this occasion, we prefer to speak after a second hearing.

Mr. Kuhe's annual concerts have of late years assumed proportions similar to those of Sir Julius Benedict, and have also recently been given in the Floral Hall, where, on Monday afternoon, Mr. Kuhe again provided an attractive programme, which included the splendid singing of Madame Adelina Patti, Mdlle. Albani, and other eminent members of the Royal Italian Opera, besides pianoforte performances by Mdlle. Marie Krebs and the concert giver. The hall was well filled.

Among the interesting novelties of the day are the performances of the "Orchestre des Dames," a band of fifty-three Viennese ladies, directed by Madame Amann Weinlich, who execute overtures and dance music, and occasionally solo pieces, with great precision and refinement. Their second concert took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday evening, the third having been announced for yesterday (Friday).

The concerts of this week have also included the second of the Welsh Choral Union, on Tuesday; the matinée, on Wednesday, of that clever pianist and organist, Mr. Frederic Archer; a performance, on Wednesday, at the Royal Albert Hall, of Dr. Sloman's new cantata, "Supplication and Praise" (of which we must speak hereafter); and, on Friday, the second pianoforte recital of M. Duvernoy, and the seventh of the series of the eight interesting performances given by Mr. Charles Hallé.

THEATRES.

A crowded and fashionable audience assembled at the Gaiety last Saturday morning, on the occasion of Mr. George Coleman's benefit, to witness the début of Mrs. Fairfax as Julia in "The Hunchback." The play was altogether strongly cast, Mr. Creswick performing the *titre rôle*; Miss Fowler, Helen; Mr. Henry Neville, Modus; and Mr. Hermann Vezin, Sir Thomas Clifford. Thus ably supported, the débutante had a fair chance of success. The lady's appearance is in her favour—her person attractive, her countenance expressive, and her eyes of bewondering brilliance. She had not, however, trusted entirely to these great advantages, but had been careful in her study of the text, so that she was letter-perfect, and the nervousness under which she laboured produced no further effect than a slight disturbance of gesture and action in her first scene. As the play progressed she grew in power and decision, and manifested capabilities which, with due practice, warrant the highest hopes of her success. Frequently she commanded well-deserved applause. Miss Fowler, too, merits recognition for her Helen, which on this occasion she sustained for the first time. It was altogether a very pleasing interpretation of a gay and lively part. Her scenes with Modus were, in fact, excellent, and were duly accompanied with the plaudits of the house. At the conclusion of the performance Miss Ada Cavendish recited, with her usual vigour, the Laureate's poem of "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Mr. Boucicault announces the early production of a new comedy entitled "Led Astray," and in it the introduction of two new American actors—Mr. Charles Thorne, of Californian origin, the representative of the artistic excellence of the Great West of America, and Mr. Stuart Robson, that of eccentric comedy in the eastern cities—New York, Philadelphia, and Boston—where, adds Mr. Boucicault, "both these comedians enjoy positions as established favourites." No doubt the public will heartily respond to this appeal.

Dramatic revivals continue to be the order of the day. At the Haymarket "The Overland Route," for a few nights, is substituted for "Mont Blanc," which is withdrawn; and a new comedy is announced by Mr. Robert Buchanan, representative, it is said, of the manners of the early part of the reign of Charles II. At the Lyceum Mr. Irving has appeared during the week as Charles I., and announces his benefit for Monday, when he will again support the part of Eugene Aram. He will also undertake his favourite character of Jeremy Diddler, in the farce of "Raising the Wind." "East Lynne" continues to attract at the St. James's and the National Standard Theatres.

FINE ARTS. ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION. THE SCULPTURE.

The dearth of works in the higher branches of sculpture seems to be greater than ever at Burlington House. Some of our ablest sculptors do not contribute at all—Mr. J. H. Foley, for instance, being still conspicuous by his absence—or they are represented sparingly and inadequately. The small proportion of works of any pretensions to idealism, even in aim, is greatly to be regretted, especially in presence of several foreign contributions, very cleverly manipulated, no doubt, but which are merely naturalistic copies at the best, and sometimes most objectionably licentious and meretricious. What should be the highest and noblest form of art is thus abused, calculated to lower the standard of all art-practice, and to corrupt the public taste. If there is any excuse for such tendencies when an artist by working in colour is tempted to luxurious indulgence, there is certainly none when he is dealing with pure and beautiful marble or grave and enduring bronze. Even to descend to trivial unessential details of form seems ignoble, degrading, almost a sin in such materials.

Among the works of highest aim are three bronze statues of heroic size, by Mr. T. Thornycroft—"Clio," "Melpomene," and "Thalia," which have a degree of suitable monumental largeness in treatment, but the two latter are not quite satisfactory in conception. The Muse of History may very properly—nay, should—be an unimpassioned abstraction, as Mr. Thornycroft has represented her; but why does the personification of "Tragedy" raise her mask, if not to seriously and deeply impress us; and why should the countenance of "Comedy" be still tamer? The Mediæval, the Renaissance, and even occasionally the Classical, sculptors have shown that intense expression is perfectly consistent with the severest dignity and loftiest grandeur. Mr. J. Durham's marble group of "The Siren and the Drowned Leander" (1493) is a marked improvement on the model for the same; but a bust of Sir Sydney H. Waterlow (1514) by this sculptor seems to us to require more care and refinement in the modelling. Mr. E. B. Stephens has also a "Leander Preparing to Cross the Hellespont" (1513), in plaster, which promises fairly for its marble realisation. Mr. D. W. Stephenson's graceful "Nymph at the Stream" (1527) and Mr. Brock's spirited "Hereward the Wake" (1533), both in marble, deserve commendation; as also Count Gleichen's model for the monument to his mother, H.S.H. the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, erected at Baden-Baden, which we engraved a fortnight back; together with Miss Grant's model of "An Incident in the Life of St. Margaret" (1525), very creditable for a lady amateur; and the plaster of "Panthea and Abradates" (1494), by Mr. W. White—the last Academy gold-medal group, recently engraved in our pages. Count Gleichen's work above mentioned has true monumental simplicity, and is altogether treated in very good taste. We may add here that the modelling of the head of Mr. E. B. Head (1444), by the same artist, is quite worthy of a professional sculptor of very good position; and the bronze statuette of Prince Arthur (1594) is a sample of the small work in which H. S. H. also excels. We may naturally pass from the ideal to the decorative, naturalistic, and other works, with mention of "An Implacable Executioner" (1611), by P. D'Epinay, a British subject, we believe of the Mauritius, now working with great success at Rome. The subject is a little Cupid, his foot planted on a heart, and a croquet mallet thrown over his shoulder, with which he is about to vengefully "roquet" a second heart already lacerated and bleeding, on which the sculptor has inscribed his own name. Though in idea but a pretty, suggestive conceit, hardly worthy of embodiment in marble, we can but admire the excellent modelling of the Cupid, and be amused at the energy and vivacity of his action and expression.

"Un Premier Enfant" (1496), by the distinguished Belgian sculptor M. C. A. Fraikin—a sweet young mother, *en déshabillé*, gloating fondly over an infant in her lap—is a charming naturalistic group, chaste in the very nature of the subject, yet treated with much warmth. But the most remarkable work in this category—though it has, of course, none of the beauty or sentiment of the preceding—is "The Horse and his Master" (1520), by Mr. J. E. Boehm. This immense group, for which it was necessary to find a place in the Lecture-Room, was doubtless intended to be on the scale of nature; but, the man being below the average height, the contrast between him and the animal, enormous as is the bulk of the kind of horse in question, is rather too great. The horse is a stallion of the breed derived, we believe, from Flanders and Normandy, and developed with us into the elephantine Suffolk punch and other special breeds. By representing him as rearing on his hind legs, the spirit and likewise the vast bulk and gigantic strength of the creature are displayed to advantage; while his "master" is proportionately reduced to comparative insignificance. Yet the man is modelled quite as ably as the horse; while the two form a group evincing close observation and (within the sculptor's intention) plastic power and technical mastery in a high degree. A marble bust of the Queen (1534) by the same sculptor is one of the most faithful and acceptable portraits of her Majesty we have seen. Mr. Boehm's terra-cotta likenesses also are among the happiest here: witness those of the two painters, Messrs. R. Müller (1545) and R. Beavis (1602). M. Dalou's "Paysanne Française" of last year, which we engraved, was strikingly true to common nature, though, as may be inferred from previous remarks, we are far from thinking this the most desirable thing in sculpture; his group, similar in motive, called "Hush-a-by, Baby!" is, however, much less successful. The deep excavation of the eye-sockets and the open mouth cause the face to resemble a cast after death. Nor will this sculptor's terra-cottas of the two painters, Messrs. F. Leighton (1543) and Alma Tadema (1606), bear favourable comparison with those of Mr. Boehm; it seems to us that to the least desirable characteristics of the subjects are given the most prominence. Another French work is, in the original, probably the most notorious piece of sculpture of our day: we allude to the terra-cotta model of M. Carpeaux's "Groupe de la Danse" (1515)—nymphs circling round a floating, winged figure holding a tambourine—executed for the new Opera House, Paris. There can be no question as to the immense spirit of this group, nor as to the great skill in composition displayed in adjusting and balancing so many figures on so small a base, nor as to the extraordinary cleverness of the execution; nevertheless, sculpture, as applied to a public building, has seldom been so prostituted. This is no illustration of graceful action or the "poetry of motion"; this is no natural abandonment to impulses generated by music; this is not even a lusty bacchanalian revel; that is not the Genius of Dancing in the centre, but a stiff, attitudinising Parisian model; those are not nymphs of Terpsichore, but lewd wantons, their every posture proclaiming their self-conscious lewdness; in short, the group is only worthy to symbolise the *can-can*, and only fit to decorate a casino, not a national palace devoted to art. Another decorative work of very different character—showing ability, withal, though a little mannered, is Mr. Armstead's set of four alto-relievos of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, for external spandrels of the New Colonial Offices (1436-9). Near these are

three very curious terra-cotta panels, the relief admitting three or four figures to stand before each other, representing "The Garden of Gethsemane," "The Descent from the Cross," and "The Foot of the Cross" (1441, 1467, 1468). They are by Mr. Tinworth, of the Lambeth Pottery, a pupil of Mr. Sparkes, of the Lambeth School of Art, who has turned out so many Academy medallists and assisted Mr. Doulton's pottery revivals. Mr. Tinworth was, we are informed, originally a wheelwright, and his designs, probably unconsciously, strongly recall the works of the early German art-handicraftsmen in their direct naturalistic energy of conception and execution, and their naive, homely ideas, which, if a little too familiar or forced, are quite refreshing beside the tame conventionality of most church decorative sculpture, of which examples are not wanting here.

Portraiture being the branch of sculpture most in request in this country, there is, as might be expected, some good work, as well as a great deal of mediocrity. Among the statues is a large seated figure of the Queen (1495), by Mr. Noble, presented to St. Thomas's Hospital by the President, Sir John Musgrave, in commemoration of her Majesty having laid the foundation-stone and opened the hospital. It is more acceptable than many similar portraits. M. Malempré's statue of Balfe, the composer (1506), for the vestibule of Drury Lane Theatre, is also fairly successful; and there are various statues of children with pretty motives by Messrs. J. Durham, J. R. Jackson, and T. J. Williamson. Mr. J. Bell's equestrian statuette (1558) of Wellington, with accessory figures intended to indicate the "scenes of his victories," is, as regards these figures, rather far-fetched. In coming to the bust portraits generally it would be discourteous not to give precedence to the marble bust of the late General Grey (1536), by Princess Louise, especially as it is so meritorious, regarded as the production of an amateur. By its side is an excellently carved and faithful likeness of Princess Alice, by R. Kopf. Sir George Pollock (1455) and Mr. M. T. Smith (1512), by Mr. Weekes, are, as usual, treated in a large, vigorous style; the former is particularly admirable, especially regarded as a posthumous work. Mr. Woolner's sole contribution is a bust of Mrs. Alfred Morrison (1454), in which the emphatic contours and the delicate contained traits of a beautiful model are rendered with truth, feeling, and first-rate carving. We fancy, however, that there is a little of that tendency to exaggerate characteristic forms which is sometimes much more obvious in Mr. Woolner's male busts. Mr. Adams Acton has made a marked advance in several busts, of which we may specially commend a terra-cotta of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon (1542), evincing the keenest sense of character, without falling into caricature; "Sir Wilfred Lawson" (1443), and two or three members of the Butler-Johnstone family—all animated and conscientiously wrought. The sculptor's sister, Miss Adams, sends a group of hands (1538) nicely posed and very well carved. Other busts of merit and interest are—the Baroness Burdett-Coutts (1509), by W. Brodie; Mrs. Gilstrap (1464), by T. Butler; Miss Hayes (1547), and John Constable, the painter (1549), to be placed in the Royal Academy, by E. Davis; Henry Irving, the actor (1450), by R. Jackson; Miss Edith Wynne, "the nightingale of Wales" (1559), by J. Edwards; Sir John Bowring (1577), by W. S. Webber; Comte Léon (1579), by A. Schoonjans; Thomas Carlyle (1465), by J. D. Crittenden; and Mr. William Morley (1550), by C. B. Birch. The contributions by Messrs. W. Calder Marshall, J. Lawlor, T. N. MacLean, G. G. Adams, G. E. Ewing, and W. Theed are also commended to notice.

In the glyptic art there is little claiming notice. M. Wiener, the distinguished Belgian sculptor, exhibits a frame of nine medals (1474), which show rare talent in various directions—in portraiture, figure compositions, and architectural perspectives. There are also commemorative and prize medals of some merit by Messrs. Wyon.

THE DECORATION OF ST. PAUL'S.

Before we take a final leave of the Royal Academy Exhibition, we must say a few words on the models in the Architectural Room, for the proposed decoration of St. Paul's, by Mr. W. Burges—a scheme which, if begun only to be put in execution, as is now threatened, will infallibly bring discredit on all concerned therewith, and which cannot possibly ever be carried through.

Several years ago we considered that the first false step in the decoration of the cathedral was taken by the employment of Munich stained glass in the windows, and our opinions have been since pretty generally confirmed. Yet the Munich designs harmonise with the building tolerably well, as regards general style. Then came the designs (with an exhibited model) for the decoration of the whole interior, by Mr. Penrose, the accomplished "surveyor" to the cathedral; and here, again, the scheme, though voted too elaborate, and too lavish in the employment of positive colours, did no great violence to the style of the architecture. Mr. Penrose's services were, however, declined (too inconsiderately, as we think) in favour of Mr. Burges, who, we soon after heard with alarm, was to prepare for the cathedral a complete system of "Christian iconography." Now the words "Christian iconography" are applied, and can only apply, to the imagery of the Byzantine and Early Gothic artists, to the Divine Personalities, the heavenly hierarchy, the prophets, martyrs, and other saintly personages, with their respective emblems, to the scriptural and legendary subjects, and the traditional treatment of the painters and sculptors before the Reformation, before even the style of our metropolitan cathedral was developed! It was inevitable that decoration conceived in such a spirit would needlessly provoke antagonism from a large section within the Church and from other denominations, and it was equally palpable that such decoration could not accord with Sir Christopher Wren's architecture; but, on the contrary, must be utterly inappropriate to it, and set at naught all its artistic associations. We have, however, nothing to do here with the religious, but only with the artistic, question. The choice of Mr. Burges, then, for the proposed decoration, seemed, on strictly artistic grounds, wholly unaccountable. He had previously publicly intimated his antipathy to Sir Christopher Wren and all his works. He had been known chiefly for a strong leaning to the grotesque manifested in Early Gothic and Byzantine designs, and to that kind of gaudiness found in the debased art of the Jesuit churches. Surely there never was such a case of trying to force the square man into the round hole. Nevertheless, Mr. Burges was appointed, but with a condition that enjoined him strictly to refer to Wren's style in all he should attempt; subscriptions to the amount of £40,000 were received under a distinct engagement that such should be done; and a fine-arts committee, pledged to be guided by this same understanding, was appointed by the executive committee. Mr. Burges's designs and models have since been made public, and they have been strongly condemned by the fine-arts committee. Thereupon the executive committee, instead of being guided by the decision of the judges of their own appointment (which, as it seems to us, they were bound to abide by), dissolved the fine-arts committee; they also rejected a proposed appeal to the Royal Academy, and have accepted Mr. Burges's design as a basis for the work in the apse and choir. The most

threatening part of this recent decision is that the work is to be immediately commenced in that portion of the building—i.e., the apse and choir—which must govern the treatment of every other. Consequently, any false step cannot be retraced, except at great cost, because the decoration is to culminate in the apse and choir. The concentration of the embellishment there may gratify those who desire to give a peculiar import to the altar and its ministrants; but, even in Romish churches of the same style, there are few, if any, precedents for the disproportionate decorations contemplated. Architecturally considered, the dome, the sublimest feature of the building—the feature that, so far as art can do, is best calculated to carry the eye and the heart to heaven—should furnish the keynote of the decoration. It is, moreover, known—and this is almost all that is known of his wishes on this subject—that Wren desired to see the dome richly embellished—filled with rich and durable mosaics. Even at St. Peter's it is the dome that is most richly decorated.

Mr. Burges's proclivities are obvious in the models under notice, yet some of his proposals are the last that might be expected from his antecedents. He proposes, for instance, to veneer, as in the Jesuit churches, nearly the whole interior with marble—this from one understood to be a determined enemy to "shams"! To insert marble into the panels would be feasible enough, but to pare down the stonework, with its countless angels, and lay thereon a marble casing, would be a structural falsification equally impractical and inartistic. Gilding and polychromy are to be used far too profusely; they are not to be, as they most certainly should be, confined to the accentuation of the forms, but to be scattered broadcast, in a way that must bewilder the eye, and so conceal the character of the architecture; thereby, as remarked by the fine-arts committee in their protest, displaying the style of Mr. Burges, but certainly not that of Sir C. Wren. The distribution as well as the quantity of the colouration is very questionable. The lower story is to consist mainly of white marble, and the colours and gilding are to be added in increasing quantity to the vault, and to attain the greatest "richness and depth" in the upper part of the choir and apse. The objections to this are that the supports will appear weak, and the portions above will apparently be lowered and contracted, while the present oppressive gloom will be rather increased than diminished, though its repose may be broken. Gold, colour, and costly material will become everywhere paramount to architectural design and chastity of effect. By frequent and capricious changes in the figures and ornamentation, Mr. Burges seems quite to ignore those laws of symmetry and harmony which constitute the essence of Wren's architecture. Some of the figures would scarcely be distinguishable from below; others are as much too large comparatively; while the disproportions reach their climax in a figure of Our Saviour at the east end of the church, which is so gigantic that it would, beyond all question, dwarf the whole interior, and be a glaring incongruity from whatever point it could be viewed. We might advert to the poverty of design of some of the patterned decoration—its want of relation not only with the character of the architecture, but with itself; but what will be deemed, by all but a few enthusiast antiquaries and ecclesiologists, by far the most objectionable feature of this strange scheme is the style of the above-mentioned colossal figure and its accompanying "subjects." It would, to us, have seemed hardly credible that anyone could seriously propose, in this nineteenth century, to copy in the sanctuary of our national cathedral, in defiance of its sixteenth-century Italian style, an effigy of our Lord after the manner of barbaric Byzantine art, with "cherubim and seraphim," their wings formally disposed, and the various symbols of these and other figures depicted after the same childish fashion. But there is an even more puerile proposition in the scheme—that relating to the treatment of the choir pavement, which is to represent four streams flowing from the altar, with harts drinking, flowers, and so forth, the whole being emblematical of Paradise.

What is required seems really simple enough. The interior generally is insufficiently lighted: this is the main point. Any system of decoration should therefore be limited generally to pale tints—at least in the vault, clerestory, and attic, so as to secure atmospheric effect. Gold and more positive tints (but no such deep blue as in these models) should be used only to loyally and reverently emphasise, never to be apart from or compete with the leading lines and members of the architect's work. Greater richness might be ventured on in the dome, including the drum and pendentives, and, to a reasonable extent, in the apse and choir, for the reason that they are better lighted. Then, and then only, when the architecture has been duly illustrated, should the pictorial decoration be attempted; for this in turn should be subordinated to the architectural forms.

Professor Karl von Piloteg has been appointed by the King of Bavaria director of the Academy of the Plastic Arts at Munich.

Mr. Ruskin has declined the annual gold medal of the Royal Institution of British Architects, which was offered to him a few weeks back.

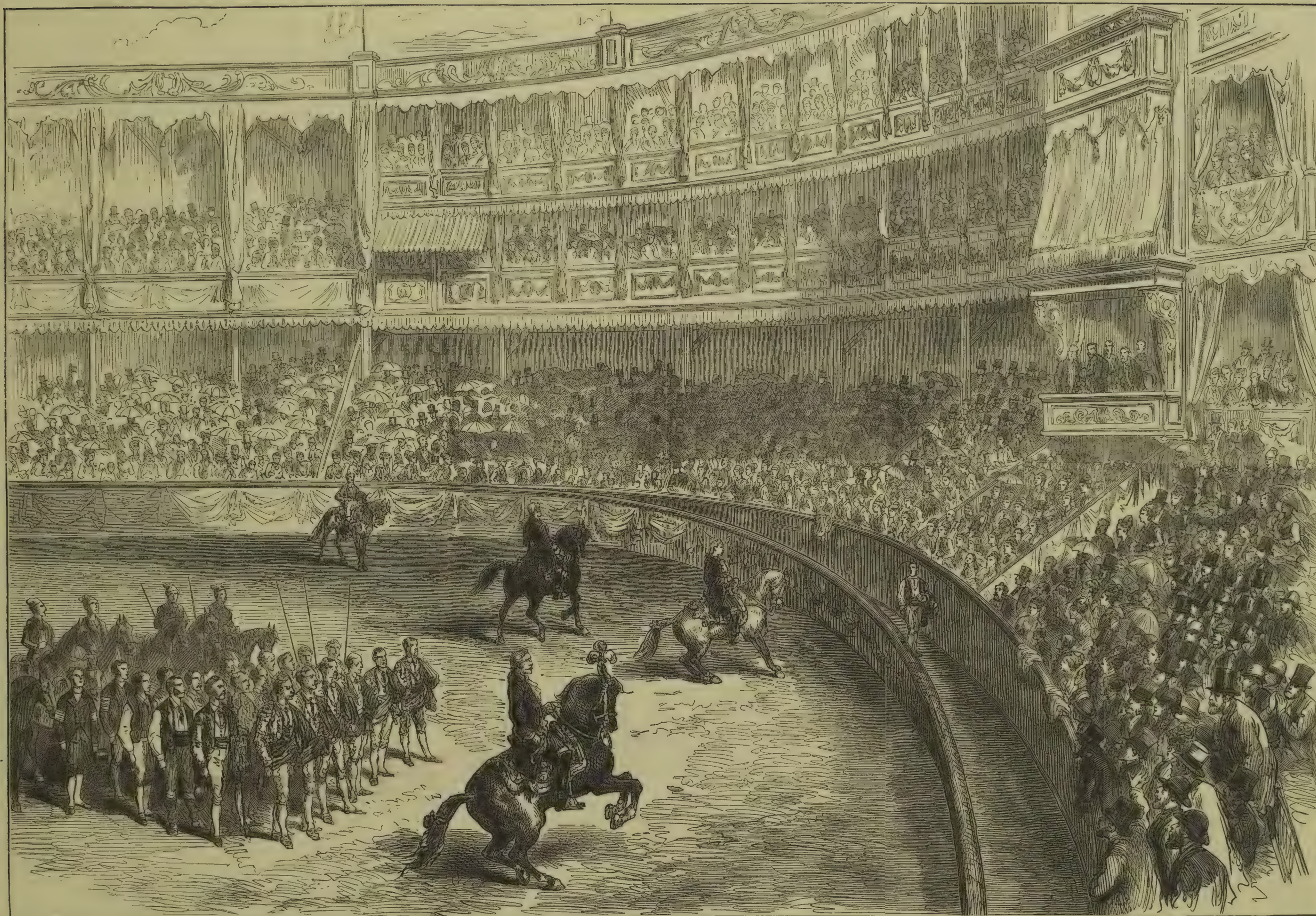
A great-granddaughter of John Singleton Copley, R.A., is very desirous to see his picture "Samuel and Eli," and would feel much obliged if the owner would communicate with Messrs. H. Graves and Co., 6, Pall-mall.

The Duke of Edinburgh has accepted an invitation to visit Liverpool at the latter end of September, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the Walker Art-Gallery, which is to be built at the sole expense of the present Mayor, Mr. A. B. Walker.

Mr. Frederick Havill has just completed a large portrait group of the Jubilee Singers, which is about to be exhibited in London and the chief provincial towns previous to being removed to its final destination—the Fisk University, in America. This valuable building, founded for the education of freed slaves, has been raised wholly through the exertions of these eleven singers.

Arrangements have been made by Government for bringing the various departments at South Kensington into more direct relations with the Education Department, in which they will be virtually merged. The secretary of the Education Department will also be the secretary for the departments at South Kensington. Under Sir Francis Sandford will be an assistant secretary, Mr. Macleod. The office of director of the museum has been given to Mr. Cunliffe Owen; Major Donnelly and Mr. Redgrave, R.A., have been offered the directorships of the science and art divisions respectively. The subordinate arrangements will be completed as soon as possible.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces the safe return of Mr. George Smith from his second Assyrian expedition. He arrived in England last week, in excellent health, having surmounted all kinds of difficulties in the course of his excavations and journeyings, and bringing home a large collection of new cuneiform tablets and fragments, as well as a great many very interesting objects of Assyrian art, including the entire lintel in sculptured stone of one of the ancient palace gateways.



A BULL-FIGHT AT LISBON: THE PERFORMERS SALUTING THE AUDIENCE.



THE DECISIVE CHARGE OF THE LIFE GUARDS AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

FROM THE PICTURE BY LUKE CLEGG



THE PERFORMERS IN THE BULL-FIGHT AT LISBON.

NEW BOOKS.

The Maori race of New Zealand, after giving much trouble to the Pakeha or European colonists, now become the subject of poetical and romantic literary fictions, like the Red Indians of North America in the novels of Fenimore Cooper, or the Scottish Highlanders of a past age, transfigured by the genius of Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Alfred Donnett's narrative poem, *Ranolf and Amohia*, which was approved by critics as a graceful and original composition, has been succeeded by two elegantly written prose tales, illustrative of the character, the manners, and customs of that energetic and intelligent Australasian people. *Ena*; or, *the Ancient Maori* (Smith, Elder, and Co.) is by Mr. George Wilson, who has long resided, we presume as official superintendent, at the native reserve of Te Aro, near Wellington. He is evidently well acquainted with the local scenery, and seems to have carefully studied the traditions and pre-colonial history of the tribes inhabiting that part of the north island, along the shore of Cook's Strait, from Port Nicholson to Wanganui. The picturesque features of this coast, as well as those of the interior, around the volcanic region of Mounts Tongariro and Ruapehu and the shores of Lake Taupo, are very well described. *Ena* is a Maori Princess, the brave and beautiful daughter of Te Rangitukaroa, chieftain of the Manopoko tribe, who have been driven from their old inland habitation to dwell at Wairauki, a fortified village or pah on the cliffs of the seashore. Her brother, the heroic young chief Raukawa, becomes the champion and leader of his people in their last desperate struggle for existence against a combined invasion of their relentless foes, the Ngatiraukawa and the Waikato tribes. The besieged tenants of Wairauki are helped by their neighbours of the Kapiti isle, whose chief, named Te Koturu, is the affianced lover of *Ena*. They are guided and inspired to the actions of patriotic warfare by a *tohunga*, or priest and soothsayer, called Hahaki, who is also cunning in policy and in strategy, and one of the toughest old fighters in Maoria. The incidents of this siege, in our opinion, are quite as interesting, though perhaps not so well told, as those of the siege of Troy by the Greeks under King Agamemnon; but that is a matter of taste. The fighting is all done with spears and clubs, or with that peculiar weapon, the *mere* or greenstone mallet. There are no muskets, the time being previous to English colonial settlements or commercial dealings in New Zealand. One English or American girl, Mary Morven, who has been rescued from shipwreck on that shore, lives with *Ena* and shares the cruel trials which the Maori heroine must endure. Upon the whole, we find "*Ena*" a very good story, clearly and vigorously set before us, with perfect consistency of plan, and in a tone of animated sympathy. The only fault that can offend the reader is the uniform smoothness and polished propriety of the style, which might be suitable for a tale of conventional society, but seems ill adapted to the present subject. The same criticism, indeed, would be equally applicable to other works of this class, which have been greatly admired.

The second Maori romance which claims our notice is written by Captain J. C. Johnstone, late of the Bengal Army, whose preface is dated at Te Haroto, near Auckland. His book, which, like "*Ena*," is a single volume, is entitled *Maoria: A Sketch of the Aboriginal Inhabitants of New Zealand* (Chapman and Hall). Its style is rather better, as it is simpler and easier, than that of Mr. George Wilson's tale. The scene of action is on the west coast of the North Island, at a Maori pah or fortified village called Ngutukaka, near the mouth of the Waitebuna river, which we cannot find in the map of New Zealand. War among the native tribes, as in the story of "*Ena*," without the intervention of European arms or intrigues, gives occasion for the wild deeds and adventures presented here. The aged Ariki, or chief of the Ngatiroa, Te Au Te Rangī (a nobly sonorous name), has three lovely granddaughters—cousins, of course, to each other. Of these maidens Ora and Tui are to us the most interesting; yet Hira is also an attractive girl. The *tohunga*, or sanctified public conjuror, in this community, is a clever impostor named Ngawhare; the hero, or true king of men, is Karaka, the old chief's bravest and ablest son. Captain Johnstone has contrived to show us many particulars of Maori domestic life and manners. The fishing, the boating, the collecting of edible fern-root, and preparing it for food; the method of cooking by steam, in a closed pit where water has been poured upon heated stones; the making of canoes, the building of huts, and weaving of flax into cloth; the laborious earth-works and palisades, to fortify the steep ascent of their inhabited cliffs and crags; these branches of native industry are very exactly described. The practice of cannibalism, which must be admitted to be a drawback on the admirable qualities of the Maori race, is but incidentally referred to. The author draws a veil over the scene at these horrid feasts of human flesh. We do not like to think of the pensive Ora and the playful Tui, those sweet young Maori women, as kind and gentle as their sex in our own land, partaking of a slice or picking a bone at such inhuman banquets. The fate of Ora, as the victim of malignant enchantment, is very sad. That of pretty, winsome Tui, though she is wedded to Matuku, the man of her choice, is a mournful end to the story, with the capture of their village fortress by the merciless Rarawa, and the extermination of their people. The stratagem of the besiegers' feigned retreat, and of the factitious whale stranded in the shallow bay, to cover their secret return, is one which again reminds us of the ancient tale of Troy.

To the conflict of opinion touching the propriety of raising a national monument to the memory of the Scottish hero William Wallace may be traced the publication of two very large volumes entitled *The Scottish War of Independence; its Antecedents and Effects*, by William Burns (Glasgow, James Maclehose). The author, struck by the variety of views expressed upon the aforesaid subject, conceived the idea of writing something which might produce harmony instead of discord amongst the ranks of those most nearly concerned in the traditions of Scotland, and which might attract the attention and challenge the candid judgment of people in general. Praiseworthy, however, as the author's object was, and manifest as are the heartiness and diligence with which he set about his task, some few questions occur to one at the very outset. Can we be fairly called upon, from time to time, to reform our history, just as we are invited to reform our tailors' bills? Are there no historical points which we are at liberty to consider, so far as our peace of mind is affected, settled and done with, and which we may henceforth use as mere stepping-stones on our further course of investigation? If we believe not Moses and the prophets, is anything likely to remove our unbelief? If we have pinned our faith to those who have made historical researches the study of their lives, and who are received as redoubtable authorities, can we be expected to change it, or even to reconsider it, at the invitation of a gentleman who by his own confession is "not about to attempt writing a history, in the proper sense of the term, founded upon new discoveries or original documents"? When a Niebuhr, or a Mommsen, or a Froude, or a Freeman, who for years has been wholly or in great part devoted to personal voyages of discovery on what may be called the Dead Sea of historical documents and monuments, or even an unknown writer, who claims to have found out some new thing, comes

forward with a statement that may revolutionise prevailing ideas, reason would that he should command a hearing, and that, if his evidence and arguments be sufficiently cogent, time-honoured judgments should be revised. But it is altogether different when a gentleman professes to do no more than "reproduce in a connected form" and "with a special design" a multitude of "impressions and convictions" made upon his own mind by such sources of information as are open to everybody, and when the gentleman seems to feel a fiery passion for Scottish nationality and to be moved by a somewhat acrimoniously controversial spirit. His honesty of purpose, however, his acumen, and his painstaking accumulation of facts and collation of interesting passages deserve to be respectfully mentioned. And though there may be no just cause why his voluminous work should be studied by those who have already made up their minds about Wallace and Bruce and the events in which they took a conspicuous part, yet to others, who have never hitherto troubled themselves about such matters or are still undecided, the two volumes will afford a large amount of instructive information and, if there be a sufficient foundation of Scottish enthusiasm to set out with, materials for the construction of a historical creed.

A peculiar, but pleasant and piquant, style enhances the intrinsic value of *Spain and the Spaniards*, by N. L. Thieblin, better known in the reading world as "Azamat Batuk" (Hurst and Blackett). Nor is the intrinsic value of itself inappreciable. For the author, in spite of the specious simplicity of his manner, is not only "sly, Sir, devilish sly," but also a keen observer, a quick hitter, and a very sponge to suck up more or less entertaining items. Moreover, cosmopolitan as—to judge from his intermixture of languages and the liberality, not to say latitudinarianism, of his views—he has always appeared to be, he seems to have lately added the stars and stripes to his coat of many colours, thrown in his lot with American journalism, and fully adopted the Transatlantic fashion of "interviewing," so that he can speak from personal experience, and as an eye-witness, not only of important Spanish events and places, but also of conspicuous Spanish personages. He performed the, up to that time, as he leads his readers to infer, almost unexampled feat, for a newspaper correspondent, of obtaining an introduction to Don Carlos, with whom he had a conversation that lasted long enough to exhaust a cigarette-case. He gives an account of a visit he paid to the old and purblind Countess of Montijo, mother of the ex-Empress of the French. Of Castelar and Figueras he says that he "saw the two gentlemen at work together," and he devotes an amount of space, not so disproportionately large as to call for the apology he tenders, to a description of the pair, whom he declares to be "at present only two fallen stars." Marshal Serrano, Duke de la Torre, having shown extraordinary kindness to the author, is let off, if the expression be admissible, with less notice than the reader will probably consider altogether satisfactory. To write about Spain and to ignore bull-fights would be more than human; and the author, who is extremely human, says as much about bull-fights as any but a very strong stomach could well endure. Of course "Azamat Batuk" has something, and something pretty extravagant, to say about the Spanish women. According to him, "you would soon discover, on studying the Spanish woman, that you must take all the virtue of the most virtuous English-woman, all the grace and wit of the most graceful and witty Frenchwoman, and all the beauty of the most handsome Italian woman, to make something approaching to a perfect Spanish lady." That is pretty well; and there is more where that comes from.

Royal rank, identity of sex, and interest of a domestic rather than of a political character seem to suggest some slight connection between *A Brief Memoir of the Princess Charlotte of Wales*, by the Lady Rose Weigall (John Murray), and *The Life and Times of Louisa, Queen of Prussia*, by Elizabeth Harriot Hudson (W. Isbister and Co.). For though, in the latter case, it has been thought proper to tack the "times" on to the "life," and so to produce sufficient material to fill two closely-printed volumes, such a proceeding was entirely arbitrary and by no means called for by the political prominence or influence of the good Queen herself. Let not this remark, however, be taken to imply that the pages devoted to the "times" are devoid of interest. On the contrary, they are highly interesting. All that is meant is that there were many amongst Queen Louisa's contemporaries to whose biographies an historical sketch of their epoch would be more appropriately attached, and that the only part of the work which has a special attraction, not to be readily derived from other easily accessible sources, is that which exhibits to us an excellent and a lovable sample of a woman. Indeed, the writer's own testimony is that "the warm affection which has so long survived its object is due not so much to the Queen's talents, to her brave spirit and high aspirations, as to the fact that, with these gifts and these exalted aims, she still preserved a tender, sympathising heart—was the mother of the family and the mother of the land." Yes; the occasions on which she lays firm hold of the reader's heart are when she thoughtfully and gracefully begs that she may not be allowed to scare away a tradesman's customers, and when she, in motherly fashion, answers the letter addressed by the trustful little boy to the *Christkind*, and so on. As for the volume devoted to a brief memoir of that Princess Charlotte of whom the ancients would have said that she was well beloved of the gods so young did she die, it makes one think of the words addressed by *Aeneas* to Dido, when she demanded to hear his pitiful story; for it tends to "renew unspeakable grief." Yet there was good reason for its appearance: it was suggested by Queen Victoria herself; it has a value derived from authentic materials supplied by her Majesty and by others; it contains selections from hitherto "unpublished papers;" it is provided "with an original portrait from a miniature by Stewart;" and it had little need of the apology offered by the writer for "the faults of an unpractised pen and the imperfect manner of execution."

There was once a time when, nation of shopkeepers though we may be, we could show the way to foreign armies; but things have changed: we imitate instead of being imitated. When the star of France was in the ascendant we Gallicised; now that Prussia has come to the front we Prussianise; and before the fit is over it were well to get all the instruction and amusement possible, plenty of the latter being obtainable, from *Military Life in Prussia*, translated (by permission of the author) from the German of F. W. Hackländer by F. E. R. and H. E. R. (Sampson Low and Co.). The volume, in which a sketch, pervaded more or less by the spirit of caricature, is given of the life led by "the soldier in time of peace," is to be followed, if the words "first series" mean anything, by at least one other, devoted, no doubt, to the more serious, more admonitory and more interesting, if not more entertaining, portions of a military career. Some of the themes whereon the author discourses—such as equipment, drill, roll-call, arrest, the march, life in quarters, cantonments, and so on—the English reader will be fully prepared for, though they will present many points of novelty; but all that relates to vivandières and some other matters will have the genuine ex-

tern flavour. The vivandières, however, will be found to differ in many respects from those fair creatures whom certain writers of fiction have surrounded with a halo of romance; they are mere vendors of eatables and drinkables, chiefly of the latter. The adventures recorded are those of a soldier for whom we have no equivalent in our own army, and are, consequently, such as it requires an effort to properly comprehend. To us it seems incongruous to an almost incredible degree that a mere bombardier should be at one moment discharging his humble duties and at another mixing upon almost, if not quite, equal terms with commissioned officers, and accosting with gallant speeches, and even saluting, young ladies of station in other than the military sense of the participle. It is our boast that all our soldiers are volunteers; we can scarcely realise the position of the Prussian volunteer—unless, perhaps, the condition of a private in the expressly designated volunteers may be taken to convey some faint idea of it. The scrapes into which the Prussian volunteer is liable and prone to fall are described with much spirit, and greatly enliven the volume. A droll account is given of the manner in which a volunteer under difficulties takes refuge in the bed-room of two young ladies, who enable him to escape; and it is worthy of mention that the drollery is not permitted to tempt the narrator a hair's breadth beyond the limits of good taste and delicacy. It would be a pity to miss an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the book.

A preface so gushing and rapturous that it produces bewilderment does not prepossess one in favour of *Summer Cruising in the South Seas*, by Charles Warren Stoddard (Chatto and Windus), notwithstanding the glimpses that are caught, as one turns over the leaves, of some very unconventional and encouraging illustrations contributed by Mr. Wallis Mackay. Nor is the bewilderment much decreased when the contents of the volume have been fairly grappled with. A hazy idea prevails that a narrative of personal adventure is being related by an American, to whom barbarism is more grateful than civilisation; but the narrative seems to resemble that of the "Ancient Mariner," so far as it may be said to be "incomprehensible, and without head or tail;" and the American, as regards both his nature and his style of writing, though he does not attempt the outward forms of poetry, appears to belong to that peculiar Transatlantic species of whom Walt Whitman is the prototype. The nudity, or all but nudity, which is a striking characteristic of the illustrations creates vague apprehensions of impropriety; and those apprehensions are rather confirmed than dissipated by some of the written descriptions, which, however, are remarkable for so wild, enigmatical and unintelligible a manner of expression that shadowy suspicion is seldom or never converted into solid certainty. No explanation has been vouchsafed, so far as a tolerably careful investigation could discover, of the disjointedness in the collection of experiences recorded; but it is not impossible that a number of separate articles, originally contributed to one or more periodicals, have been put together and made into a volume. The somewhat exasperating want of continuity would thus be fully accounted for. When a more than usually straightforward and lucid method of narration has been adopted, as is the case especially in the chapters headed "In a Transport" and "A Prodigal in Tahiti" respectively, it is abundantly apparent that the author possesses the gift of neat, vivid and grotesquely droll, rather than naturally humorous, delineation. The basis of his volume is "the result of four summer cruises among the islands of the Pacific;" and the influence by which he was inspired when he wrote may be best imagined from a perusal of his own statement: "I have sought," he says, "to reproduce the atmosphere of a people who are wonderfully imaginative and emotional; they nourish the first symptoms of an affinity, and revel in the freshness of an affection as brief and blissful as a honeymoon."

The Life and Works of Mrs. Barbauld, edited by Mrs. Grace Ellis, reaches us from Boston (Osgood and Co.). Mrs. Barbauld is hardly a household word with the present generation, but, as the editor remarks, lives in the affectionate recollection of so many of their seniors as fully to justify the present biography and selection from her writings. It is, indeed, impossible to overestimate Mrs. Barbauld's service as the first to introduce healthy and rational juvenile literature into our nurseries and school-rooms; and, although her other literary labours were neither so eminently useful nor destined to equal durability, they are still the productions of an independent, capacious, animated, and liberal mind. While much is antiquated, much among the miscellaneous works here collected may still be read with pleasure, especially the slightly satirical dialogues, whose spirit and excellent feeling remind us of the authoress's contributions to that universal favourite, "Evenings at Home." The more ambitious of Mrs. Barbauld's poetical performances are already forgotten; but her "Lines to Life," like Blanco White's sonnet on the same subject, suffice for one reputation. These miscellanies, prose and poetical alike, are collected in the second volume of the work before us. The first is occupied by the biography, which might be pronounced tame and wordy but for the relief of Mrs. Barbauld's ever bright and graphic correspondence, which affords many glimpses of the manners and literary history of her time.

The faculty of musical utterance is the most distinctive characteristic of the author of *Music and Moonlight*, by Arthur O'Shaughnessy (Chatto and Windus), and his success is usually in the ratio of the adaptation of his theme for expression in pure song. Few recent poems exhibit a more intimate and exquisite association of melody with feeling than Mr. O'Shaughnessy's "Song of Betrothal," "Outcry," "Zuleika," and most of the little, unnamed lyrics, especially those beginning, "I made another garden" and "Has summer come without the rose?" Nor is the poet by any means incapable of loftier flights, when his subject admits of being conceived on a restricted scale. The introductory ode, for example, is a masterpiece not merely of melodious expression, but of dignified sentiment also, and there is much power of thought as well as of speech in individual passages of the "Ode to a New Age" and "Europe." In general, however, the longer poems suffer from a disproportion of the matter to the language; the motive is exhausted much sooner than the minstrel. This diffuseness, together with a not infrequent euphuism of diction equally inconsistent with the perfection of lyrical style, injures the effect of much of Mr. O'Shaughnessy's volume. Wherever he attains conciseness and simplicity he may almost be pronounced perfect in his own sphere, which may be defined as the lyrical expression of the transports and torments of love, chastened by a rapturous yet melancholy mysticism. The blending of these elements is more complete than in the "Epic of Women," upon which the present volume, though less varied, brilliant, and striking, indicates an advance in several important respects.

A spirit and manner quite out of the common way and superior to the common order give a special charm and grace to *Studies and Romances*, by H. Schütz Wilson (Henry S. King and Co.). Some of the papers have already appeared in magazines; but, if the nature of all may be surmised from the perusal of a few, they are agreeably free from the sort of trade-mark usually discernible in such contributions.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PRINCESS PALAGONIA GRIFFO.

Maude Mary, Princess Palagonia Griffio, née Lady Maude Walpole, who died, on the 2nd inst., at Florence, was born Aug. 9, 1844, the second daughter of Horatio, present Earl of Orford, by Harriett Bettina Frances, his wife, only child of the Hon. Sir Fleetwood Pellew, and was, consequently, great-granddaughter of Horatio, Earl of Orford, who succeeded to the barony of Walpole at the decease of his cousin, the celebrated Horace Walpole. Lady Maude Walpole married, Nov. 11, 1871, Prince Palagonia Griffio, Grandee of Spain of the First Class; her elder and only sister, Lady Dorothy Walpole, having become, three years previously, the wife of the Duc del Balzo, also a Grandee of Spain.

SIR C. FOX.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Fox, the eminent engineer, and the builder of the Exhibition building of 1851 in Hyde Park, and of the Crystal Palace. He was the youngest son of Dr. Fox, of Derby, and was born in that town in 1810. He studied for some time for the medical profession, but subsequently relinquished it, and was articled to Mr. John Ericsson, then in business at Liverpool, and whom he assisted, among other things, at the trial of locomotive engines at Rainhill, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, in the year 1829. He was placed by the late Mr. Robert Stephenson on the London and Birmingham Railway, then in course of construction. Since the year 1857 Sir Charles has practised in London as a civil and consulting engineer, with his two elder sons. He was knighted after the opening of the Exhibition of 1851, together with Sir W. Cubitt and Sir Joseph Paxton.

SIR WILLIAM MARTINS.

Sir William Martins, Knt., died, at his residence, 3, Hyde Park-gardens, on the 5th inst., in his eighty-seventh year—the oldest member, it is presumed, of her Majesty's state household. He was for very many years Gentleman Usher to the Queen and Usher of the Sword of State, and received the honour of knighthood in 1840. He married, in 1837, Harriet, daughter of the late Sir T. Mash, of the Lord Chamberlain's department.

MR. T. B. ADDISON.

Thomas Batty Addison, Esq., Recorder of Preston and Constable of Lancaster Castle, died at his residence, Winckley-square, Preston, on the 6th inst., aged eighty-seven. He was son of John Addison, Esq., of Preston, barrister-at-law, by Agnes, his wife, daughter of Thomas Batty, Esq. He received his education at the Charterhouse, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1808.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated April 8, 1872, of Harriet, Countess of Guilford (wife of John Lettison Elliot), late of No. 10, Connaught-place, Hyde Park, who died on April 16 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by the Hon. Frederic Henry North, the son, and Henry Jeffreys Bushby, the son-in-law, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testatrix bequeaths all her India bonds to her husband; £3000 consols to her daughter Lady Harriet Ward; £6000 consols to her daughter Lady Frances Bushby; £5000 consols to the said Henry Jeffreys Bushby; £4000 consols between her two grandsons, Morton William North and Cecil North; an annuity of £120 to her sister-in-law, Augusta Ward; an annuity of £30 to her coachman, Hugh Neil; and the residue of all the property which she has power to appoint to the said Frederic Henry North and Henry Jeffreys Bushby.

The will and codicil, dated July 12 and 19, 1871, of Benoitte Josephine, Countess of Montalbo, in the Republic of San Marino, in Italy, and wife of John Bowes, of Streatham Castle, Durham, who died on Feb. 9 last, at No. 7, Rue de Berlin, Paris, were proved on the 23rd ult. by Mr. John Bowes, the husband, the Right Hon. Sir William Henry Hutt, K.C.B., Henry Morgan Vane, the Rev. Thomas Witham, Alexander William Kingleake, Edward Young Western, George Adolphus Western, John Dickson Holmes, and Ralph John Dent, the surviving executors, the personalty being sworn under £20,000. The testatrix devises upwards of twenty acres of land at Barnard Castle as a public park, and the building thereon as a public museum; and she gives to such museum all her pictures, books, works of art, curiosities, antiquities, and furniture, which are of great rarity and value. The residue of her pure personal estate she bequeaths, during the life of her husband, as he may think expedient, and, upon his decease, as the remaining trustees may think expedient, for the purpose of preserving and maintaining the said park and museum. A great many directions are given as to the management of the said museum and park; the appointment of a curator, his duties, the practising of the fire-engines once a month, &c. She also directs that the floors of the museum, when dusty, are to be washed, and not swept.

The will, dated Dec. 10, 1872, of Sir Thomas William Holburne, Bart., late of No. 10, Cavendish-crescent, Bath, who died on Feb. 17 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Miss Mary Ann Barbara Holburne, the sister, the surviving executrix, the personalty being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths the portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds of his grandfather, Admiral Holburne, formerly governor of Greenwich Hospital, to his said sister for life, and at her death to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital; £100 each, free of duty, to the Bath Mineral Water Hospital and the Bath Casualty Hospital; £50, also free of duty, to the Royal Victoria Park, Bath; and, subject to two other legacies, the residue, including the property which he has power to appoint under the will of his aunt, Mrs. Cusans, goes to his said sister, Miss M. A. B. Holburne.

The will, dated June 12, 1866, of Frederick Ernest Blatspiel, formerly of No. 9, Warwick-court, afterwards of No. 20, John-street, Bedford-row, but late of No. 30, Tavistock-square, who died March 8 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Alderman Sir Benjamin Samuel Phillips, Richard Henry Poland, and James Barclay, the executors; the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths £200 to each of his executors; £100 each to the trustees of the Parochial School of St. Andrew, Holborn; the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton; and the German Hospital, Dalston; and £50 to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead. Provision is made for his son and his sister, and the residue is given to his five daughters.

The will, dated July 25, 1872, of Mrs. Maria Sarah Huxtable, late of Sutton Waldron, Dorset, who died on the 2nd ult., at Torquay, was proved on the 2nd inst. by her husband, the Venerable Anthony Huxtable, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. Subject to some present legacies, the husband gets the life estate. At his death there are various legacies to her nephews and nieces and others, and the residue is to go as her said husband shall by will appoint.

Mr. Mechi's farm will be open to the inspection of gentlemen interested in agriculture till harvest.

CHESS.

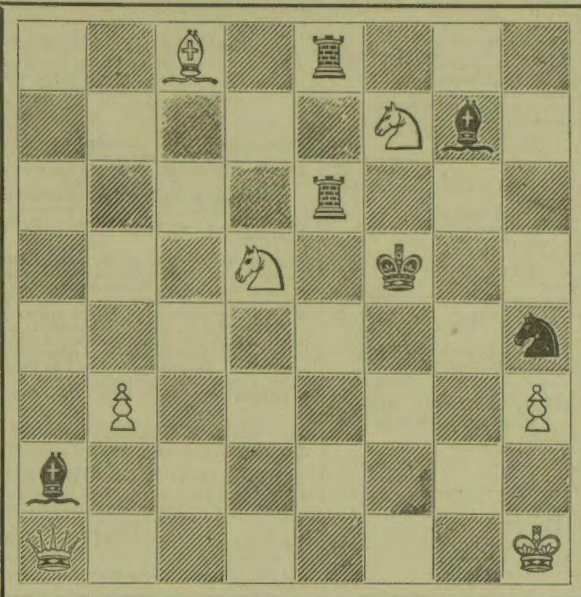
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.
* Our notices to correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

PROBLEM No. 1588.

By Mr. DENDRINO.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

MATCH BETWEEN THE LONDON AND VIENNA CHESS CLUBS.

The following is the second Game in this interesting contest:—
(Scotch Gambit.)

GAME II.

BLACK (Vienna.) WHITE (London).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th P takes P
4. Kt takes P Q to K R 5th
5. Kt to Q Kt 5th
This capital move, which was invented by Mr. Horwitz, nearly thirty years ago, still maintains its ground; though some good players are becoming disposed to prefer the move, lately introduced by Mr. G. B. Fraser, of 5. Kt to K B 3rd.
The correct move here was supposed to be B to Q 4th, until Mr. Staunton exposed its fallacy in the following variation:—
5. B to Q 4th Kt to Q Kt 5th (ch)
6. Q to K B 3rd Kt to Q 5th
7. Kt takes P (ch) K to Q sq
8. Q to K B 4th Kt takes P (ch)
9. K to Q sq Q takes K
10. B takes Q Kt takes R
11. Kt takes R, and the first player has the better game.
6. B to Q 2nd
The correct reply. If Vienna had played P to Q 3rd or Kt to Q B 3rd, their opponents would have obtained some advantage by taking the Kt P, checking, and then moving B to Q B 4th in the one case, and in the other taking off the Knight with the Bishop.
6. Q takes K P (ch)
7. B to K 2nd K to Q sq
8. Castles B takes B
9. Kt takes B Q to K B 5th
10. P to Q B 4th
The Viennese have lost a Pawn; but, as in the first game, they have a considerable advantage in the opening.
10. Kt to K B 3rd
The London committee were of opinion afterwards, that they would have done better by playing this Kt to K R 3rd. As it happened, however, their opponents played in a manner which led to the identical position which would have been reached had they so played.
11. Kt to K B 3rd
P to K Kt 3rd must certainly have proved more troublesome to London than this move.
11. Kt to K Kt 5th
12. P to K Kt 3rd Q to K B 3rd
13. Kt to Q B 3rd R to K sq
14. Kt to Q 2nd Kt to K R 3rd
We have now, according to the London committee, the same position which would have occurred had they played, on their tenth move, Kt to K R 3rd. Each side has lost two moves: London by 10. Kt to K B 3rd and 11. Kt to K Kt 5th; Vienna by 11. Kt to K B 3rd and 14. Kt to Q 2nd.
15. Kt from Q 2nd Q to K Kt 3rd to K 4th
16. B to K R 5th Q to K B 4th
17. B to K B 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd
The London committee present the annexed variation to show that they could not safely play the Kt to K 4th:—
17. Kt to K 4th
18. B to K Kt 2nd Kt takes P
19. Q to Q 4th Kt to K 4th
20. Kt to Q B 5th, &c.
19. B to K Kt 2nd B to Q Kt 2nd
20. Q to Q 2nd
The Viennese may not have played altogether unexpectably since their tenth move, but they have certainly contrived to maintain a superiority of position.
19. P to K B 3rd
This, as the London players admit, looks very tame, but in reality they had no good move at command. Their best mode of extraction seems to lie in playing Kt to K 4th or K to K 2nd, neither of which turns out well for them upon rigid examination. For example:—
In the first place,
19. Q to R to Q sq Kt to K 4th
20. Q to Q 4th Kt to K 4th
21. P to K B 4th Kt to Q B 3rd
22. Q takes K Kt P Q to K Kt 3rd
23. R takes P (ch) K takes R
24. Kt to K B 5th (ch) K to Q 3rd
25. B to Q sq (ch) K to Q 4th
26. Kt to Q 7th (ch) K to Kt 5th
27. R to Q 4th (ch) K to Kt 5th
and then gives mate in two moves.
In the second place,
19. Kt to K 2nd K to K 2nd
20. Kt to Q 5th (ch) K to K B sq
21. Kt takes Q B P R takes Kt
22. Q to Q 6th (ch) R to K 2nd
23. Kt takes Q R B takes Kt
24. P to Q Kt 4th B to Q Kt 2nd
25. P to Q Kt 5th Kt to Q sq
26. B takes B Kt takes B
27. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch) and wins.
At this moment the Vienna club, abandoning Game I., proposed that the present game should be given up as a drawn battle. As this was resigning the match, the London club consented to the proposal, and the contest terminated. No one will dispute the prudence of London in agreeing to consider the game as drawn, though there can be very little doubt that if it had been fought out they would have won it.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have just added to their already extensive series of the "octavo edition of operas" by the publication of Flotow's "Martha," the musical portion edited by Mr. Berthold Tours, and the original German text associated with an English translation, carefully made by Madame Natalie Macfarren. This edition has the same merits as those which characterise previous issues, including frequent indications of the leading features of the orchestral score.

The *Organist's Quarterly Journal* (also published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.) now extends to twenty-three parts, and has entered on a third volume. The most recent number commences with an "Offertorium" by Mr. C. A. Barry—a gentleman whose name is favourably known both as a practical musician and as a writer on the art. The piece referred to is well suited to the purpose indicated by its title, and allows of some effective contrasts in the use of the various stops. "Twelve Short and Easy Preludes," which come next, are composed by Herr Augustus Bord, and will be found useful either as preludes or interludes. An "Allegro Marziale," by Mr. F. E. Gladstone, is bold and effective, and will serve well as a concluding voluntary, the following "Andante," by Mr. J. H. Wallis, being equally fitted for the purpose of a "middle voluntary." The fugue by Mr. W. Wilmore (preceded by a short prelude) is based on a well-marked theme, which is treated with much ingenuity. The work is edited by Mr. Spark (organist of the Leeds Townhall).

We have already noticed Messrs. Boosey and Co.'s serial publication entitled "Lillie's Picture-Music," in which the tastes of the youngest students are consulted by a selection of pieces in various styles, interspersed with full-size engravings illustrative thereof; thus keeping childish attention alive without the fatigue of monotony. The second book of the secular series, popular melodies, has just been issued—its contents comprising various well-known subjects, easily arranged for the pianoforte.

Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. have recently contributed some welcome additions to drawing-room vocal music. Signor Ciro Pinsuti's songs, "Don't forget me" and "The Land of Love," have each an agreeable melody, suitable for a mezzo-soprano of moderate compass. The lady formerly known as Miss M. Lindsay has contributed three songs, "The old, sweet story," "When the ship comes home," and "When sparrows build," which are likewise available for a mezzo-soprano voice of limited range. Mr. Brinley Richards's patriotic song, "The Black Watch" (to words by Mr. H. B. Farnie), is a bold and vigorous piece, affording good scope for a declamatory singer.

Among the instrumental music recently published by Messrs. Cocks and Co. are some new numbers of Mr. G. F. West's "Gems selected from the Great Masters"—a series of extracts from classical works, for the pianoforte, with occasional condensation and simplification, and the leading fingering marked for the guidance of students. The later issues include portions of Mendelssohn's second concerto, the adagio from the same composer's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang"), and the chorus "For unto us," from Handel's "Messiah." "The Duke of Edinburgh's Quick March," by J. Riviere, is an animated pianoforte piece, introducing the air "God Bless our Sailor Prince" and the Russian National Hymn.

Of three songs by M. E. P. Fürstenberg—"Ye little birds that sit and sing," "The parting," and "I'll give to thee" (published by Messrs. Delavanti and Sennel)—we prefer the last two. The first is the most simple, both in its melody and the accompaniment; but the other two pieces have more character in each respect. A voice of ordinary compass will suffice for all.

Three pianoforte pieces by Mr. Westley Richards (Messrs. Lamborn Cock and Co.), an "Impromptu" a "Capriccio," and a series of variations on the air "Drink to me only with thine eyes," are well written for the instrument, and will afford useful and agreeable practice.

The series of "Standard Russian Songs," published by Messrs J. B. Cramer and Co., will attract interest at the present time. No. 1, "I love him so," by Kotschubey, and No. 2, "The loved can ne'er be lost," are both characterised rather by a southern suavety than a northern tone; and will, perhaps, therefore be all the more grateful to ordinary vocalists. The melody of each is agreeable, is free from difficulty, and lies within moderate compass. "She's from Cork" is a characteristic song, bearing the popular name of Henry Russell; a contrast to this being offered by "I'll remember thee," in which the composer, Ursula Brook, has applied an expressive melody to sentimental words.

From Messrs. Cramer and Co. we also have some pianoforte pieces, among which a caprice, entitled "The Spinning Wheel," by L. Golfieri, and "The Light Heart," a passing thought, by S. Alice Sheppard, may be commended as being showy without any severe tax on the player's executive powers.

The name of Louisa Gray has for some time been known as that of a successful producer of songs. In that entitled "She waits for me" (recently published by Messrs. Chappell and Co.), the same melodious facility is apparent as heretofore. Mr. J. L. Roeckel's song, "Lilla's Vows" (also issued by Messrs. Chappell), has much grace of character, both in the melody and the accompaniment.

Having sat very closely for ten days under the moderatorship of the Rev. Wm. Magill, of Cork, the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church concluded its annual deliberations at Belfast yesterday week.

The arguments in the Mar peerage claim, which have occupied the House of Lords, sitting as a Committee of Privileges, for several days, were brought to a close on Tuesday, and the further consideration of the case was adjourned sine die.

Rough and ungenial weather on Tuesday marred the annual fête on board the training-ship Warspite, which is moored off Chatham. The First Lord was, nevertheless, accompanied by a large company of admirals, generals, and friends of the young tars. The drill—which comprised reefing, setting sail, manning boats, and other details of ship duty—was gone through creditably. Mr. Ward Hunt concluded the ceremony by distributing the prizes and addressing a few words to the boys.

A musical performance was given yesterday week, at Grosvenor House, by the pupils of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, by the permission of the Duke of Westminster, president of the college. The performers, who were totally blind, did themselves and their principal great credit. Some of the solos were sung with very great taste, and Weber's "Invitation à la Valse" was brilliantly performed by four pianists. Funds are greatly needed for the object of enlarging the institution, and we hope that its bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., will soon receive the £17,000 still needed for the purpose beyond the £8000 already subscribed. Subscriptions may be forwarded to the hon. secretaries, C. H. Chambers, Esq., and Captain Cavendish C. Fitzroy, at 28, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

